

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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GOVERNMENTS REFUSE PERMIT TO SOVIET YOUTH

World Peace Congress Voices Its Objection to Communism

COLORED DELEGATE MAKES MOVING PLEA

Various Groups Are Working to Obtain Unanimity for the Final Resolution

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMMEN, Holland.—The World Youth Peace Congress now in the fourth day of its session has clearly registered its anti-Communist viewpoint. A vote hinged on a resolution presented by a small German faction which was intended as a vote of censure of certain governments which had refused to honor the views of the Russian youth planning to attend the congress. The Government of Holland, according to an announcement by the Dutch central committee, had refused to permit the representatives of the Russian Soviet Youth Union to enter the country for the purpose of sharing in the discussions of the conference.

It was then reported that the German Government had refused the right of transit across Germany to the same Soviet youth. The announcement was then made that the Moscow Government had refused permission to the Tolstoyan religious group of Russian youth to attend the congress. The action of the three governments precipitated a crisis in the congress, and when the tumult had subsided a small German Communist faction presented a resolution vigorously censuring them.

Rebuke to Communists

A counter resolution was immediately presented, ostensibly calling for delay in acting on the motion, but which in effect was intended as a rebuke to the small Communist group in the congress which had endeavored to take over the leadership of the gathering. The motion calling for delay was passed by an overwhelming vote and the congress has gone on record in favor of social democratic liberalism as opposed to the Soviet brand of Communism.

With that question disposed of, the congress was divided into five groups for the intensive study of the economic, political, educational, religious and racial aspects of the peace problem. The chairman of the various commissions have been drawn from different racial and national groups, and each commission is supplied with a sufficient number of translators so that all discussions may be heard in English, French and German.

Racial Minorities' Issues

In the racial minorities group, two delegates, one from Africa and the other from India, called for a peace based on justice to the colored races of the world.

J. Degraft Johnson, of the West African Students Union, eloquently testified to the fact that "the youth of all nations today are surmounting the difficulties of color, class and creed. Then addressing himself to the British youth groups, Mr. Johnson said: "To the British youth comes the challenge whether they are prepared to give the Negro youth a chance to evolve a culture of his own, whether they are willing to reconcile precept with example and to do to others what they wish done to them. It is hardly possible to expect peace in the world living in a whirlpool of selfishness, hypocrisy and deception, whose interests are not for all but for a few who crave the attention of the powers of the earth."

Status of Nationhood

"The western idea of nationalism denotes the possession primarily of military, naval and air power, but such interpretation of the word deprives many groups and communities of privilege, principally the colored, of the privilege of the status of nationhood. On the attitude of the white youth toward the colored youth is to be laid the foundations of the future history of mankind."

M. Sanyal of the Indian student movement declared that the young people of India only desired a world peace based on the fundamentals of justice and free government. Other groups are now in the midst of their debates, out of which it is hoped some measure of unanimity can be secured on the final message to be discussed by the plenary session of the congress before the adjournment on Sunday. Already it is apparent the young people as well as adults have their own differences of opinion regarding the best approach toward the consummation of world peace. Whether or not those differences will be so sharply defined as to make impossible the formation at this time of a World Federation of Youth for Peace remains to be seen.

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Delegates to Anti-Alcoholic Congress



Left to Right—Dr. J. M. Doran, United States Prohibition Commissioner, and Capt. J. P. McGovern, General Counsel of the Industrial Alcohol Institute, Who Are Representing the United States at the International Congress Against Alcoholism Now Being Held in Antwerp.

ANTI-ALCOHOL CONGRESS OPENS ITS 19TH SESSION

Resolutions to Be Moved Urging Legislation for Restricting Liquor Sales

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANTWERP.—The nineteenth assembly of the International Congress Against Alcoholism is in progress here and is under the patronage of the King and Queen of the Belgians. The principal business of the session will be the adopting of resolutions urging more restrictive legislation by the various countries on the manufacture and distribution of potable spirits. At the same time there will also be inaugurated at this conference a campaign for educating the people of all nations in the need of alcohol in the chemical industry and the uses to which it is being and may be put in the fields of natural science and industry. The congress will urge the necessity for making ample provision for furnishing the industries of the world with an adequate supply of non-potable and therefore tax-free alcohol for legitimate employment in the everyday life of the human race.

Representing the United States at the meeting are Dr. James M. Doran, Federal Commissioner of Prohibition, and Harry A. Ansell, counsel of the Department of State, who are the first American departmental officials invited to attend any of these congresses as delegates. Another delegate from the United States will be Capt. James P. McGovern, general counsel for the Industrial Alcohol Institute, consisting of the 14 leading manufacturers of commercial alcohol in the United States, having a combined capital of more than \$100,000,000 and producing 97 per cent of the 85,000,000 gallons of denatured alcohol allowed by the Government to be manufactured in the current year.

Both Dr. Doran and Captain McGovern will address the congress, the former on the need for more comprehensive regulation and supervision of liquor and other alcoholic beverages from foreign ports, which, he asserts, frequently find their way into the United States through the negligence of governmental port authorities abroad in failing to make a careful checkup on the ultimate destination of these exports, while the latter will present the necessity for recognizing the essential character of commercial alcohol as a raw material in the chemical industries and the desirability of exempting denatured alcohol from regulations for limiting or totally prohibiting the manufacture and consumption of potable alcohol.

The International Congress Against Alcoholism has been in existence and functioning for more than forty years, having had its inception at a meeting in Antwerp, in 1885.

HALIFAX TO REPAIR WARSHIP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HALIFAX.—Halifax Shipyards have been awarded the contract for repairing the Dauntless, the British cruiser, which ran on a reef off Halifax Harbor, some weeks ago. One thousand men will be employed on repair work which will occupy several months.

What Became of the Bartenders?

A SURVEY made by the League for the Enforcement of Prohibition in Philadelphia of the careers of 100 former bartenders who were forced out of their jobs by the Volstead Act has disclosed some remarkable facts. They "point encouragingly to the positive value of prohibition in its effect upon individuals whose lives were intimately involved with intemperance."

The survey was conducted under the most ordinary conditions: the investigators, having sought out the former bartenders, proceeded to engage them in conversation upon themselves, disarming them of all suspicion with regard to the questioning by posing as "good fellows" and so obtaining data which an official manner would never have

Watch Your "Chops," Exporters Advised

Word Means Trade-Mark, and Chinese Are Particular, Says Commerce Man

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—If Americans desire to trade satisfactorily with the Chinese, they must be punctilious in avoiding offense, and must give close attention to electing a suitable "chop," according to Dr. Julius Klein of the Department of Commerce, "chop," being the Chinese word for trade-mark.

"If your trade mark features the picture of a dog, you will do well to change it in China, for the dog, to put it mildly, has no high place in Chinese regard," Dr. Klein said. "Still worse would be the error of a manufacturer who stamped a rabbit on his wares, and if by chance he should choose the turtle, offensive enough to our western ideas, his product would be condemned at a glance."

The traditional beliefs and taboos of the Chinese must be taken into consideration. Certain American fruit exporters were not successful in the Chinese markets because of the color combinations of their packages. An American canned milk concern, on the other hand, made a favorable impression with its trade-mark showing an infant labeled "It is a boy." The Chinese have great pride in their sons.

Chinese "bought" American hot water bottles in large numbers to put in their muffs for warmth and to hold against their faces to render their cheeks.

IRAQ CHAMBER PASSES NATIONAL FLAG BILL; BAN ON ARAB PAPERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JERUSALEM.—The Indian Customs and Excise Law will shortly be abolished in Iraq, some of its provisions being held contrary to the sovereignty of Iraq as provided in the Constitution, it was announced at a recent sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. A new draft law has been prepared and it will be submitted to Parliament at an early date.

Meanwhile, the Bagdad Chamber of Commerce is studying the new draft law, and will submit comments thereon to the Ministry. Iraq is also soon to have a new flag, the National Flag Bill having passed its third reading. The ban on two Arab language newspapers of Bagdad will be lifted "as soon as the reasons for which they were suspended cease to exist."

This announcement was made by the Minister of the Interior, defending the action of his Government in suppressing temporarily two newspapers, Al Istifal (Independence) and Al Zaman (Times) for provocative articles in connection with the visit to Iraq in February of Sir Alfred Mond, now Lord Melchett.

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

What Became of the Bartenders?

brought out. A selection of the figures speaks eloquently for itself:

- 52 had learned constructive trades and were working at them;
 - 12 were salesmen;
 - 12 had opened small retail businesses;
 - 9 were selling liquor illegitimately;
 - 8 had joined either the Army or Navy;
 - 7 were usually out of work.
- 91 were earning more than they earned before 1918;
2 earned "about the same as they had before";
7 earned less than they had earned before.
- 29 had increased in health since 1918;
54 had not been ill since 1918;
17 had been ailing since 1918.
- 7 favored prohibition;
4 favored light wines and beer;
26 were against prohibition.

STUDENTS EARN \$728,637 DURING ACADEMIC YEAR

Boston University Men and Women Go Everywhere, Do Everything to Earn

Boston University students, or at least 1854 of them mostly from the college of business administration, earned \$728,637.21 during the past academic year, according to a report just made by Norman H. Abbott, head of the vocational and supervised employment department of the institution.

This survey shows the work of but one of several similar departments of Boston University and covers but a portion of the 14,035 students registered.

The students, both men and women, traveled all over the United States in pursuit of their jobs and one even went to London to do his bit. As for the jobs themselves, they embraced a wide variety of lines.

209 Earn \$390,430

Of the total amount earned, the largest part was made by evening division students and day division seniors, 209 of them amassing total earnings of \$390,430.24, all from positions obtained through the vocational department. Other day division students, working only a few hours of the evening, made \$64,047.06 last year, while the college seniors sent out to eliminate the business administration degree requirement of a year of supervised field work earned \$273,959.91.

During the college year, which closed with the summer session commencement Aug. 11, 581 women and 1925 men students applied for jobs. For these applicants, 1645 different positions were secured, 1289 going to the men and 356 to the women.

Had these Boston University people been European students they never could have been able to work as they did for college tuition. For instance, 338 men combined manual labor with retail selling to earn \$728,637.21.

240.5 last year, who had jobs to make \$149.50. There were 67 waiters and their total wages while in college amounted to \$11,005.76. Police jobs paid 33 men a total of \$521.

Other Occupations

Soliciting enabled 80 to make \$1740.25. Of some of the other men who held down part-time positions while studying, eight were telephone operators, three were chauffeurs, 16 were listed as "companions," five were tutors, two were elevator men, 10 were musicians and 15 were credit men in retail stores.

Forty-one theatrical employees, 46 truck drivers, 44 college professors, 33 insurance investigators and 23 store clerks were also listed. This summer, 25 men are working in summer camps and will thereby bring back to college a total of \$1645.

Chinese "bought" American hot water bottles in large numbers to put in their muffs for warmth and to hold against their faces to render their cheeks.

If the radio is not yet used for advertising in China there is something comparable to it in the way the wandering story tellers weave into their relation of myths and legends tales of the merits of various articles bearing advertised trade-marks. Motion pictures are also employed in helping to put a market for American merchandise.

Delegates Discuss Short-Wave Policy for North America

Canada, Mexico, Cuba, United States Meet in Washington for Conference

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Radio experts from Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the United States met here on Aug. 20 to co-ordinate the policies of the four governments prior to the assignment of continental short-wave channels. The work of the conference has been outlined by O. H. Caldwell, federal radio commissioner in charge of relations with foreign governments and chairman of the United States committee for the State Department.

The short wave channels, 50 to 200 meters, under discussion at the conference, have been ranges chiefly confined to the American Continent. Mr. Caldwell explained.

Other topics which will be taken up with the foreign representatives include the number of channels to be allocated by the respective nations and the separation of the channels. The conference also will take up the policies with respect to licensing the applicants desiring to parallel existing wire communication facilities and applicants who are not common carriers of radio communication, such as railroads, oil companies, bus lines and power transmission companies.

The question of allocating short-wave bands for relay broadcasting, as well as television bands and bands for picture facilities will be studied by the conference. Assignment of the 5600 kilocycle channel as a common working frequency for all short wave stations on board ships will be considered.

In addition to Mr. Caldwell, the United States is represented at the conference by members of the Federal Radio Commission and particularly its short-wave committee, Messrs. Sykes and Caldwell, and by W. D. Terrell, secretary of the Canadian Legation, and Commander C. P. Edwards, superintendent of radio, Ottawa.

Announcement

AN ANNOUNCEMENT from The Christian Science Board of Directors will appear in a forthcoming issue of the Christian Science Sentinel.

NOTICE

The attention of Christian Scientists is called to their duty as citizens to register and to vote.

We recommend that the above notice, which is being read in The Mother Church services on Wednesdays, be likewise read in branch churches and societies in the United States up to and including October 31, 1928.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

This announcement has been slightly revised since its publication in The Christian Science Monitor of August 16.

HONORS GO TO EACH NATION SIGNING PACT

France Credited as Initiator, the United States as Framing and Negotiator

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—It is fitting that each nation to sign the peace pact should have particular honors. While France has the credit of initiating the treaty, the United States has the credit of framing and negotiating it. Now Germany will have pride of place in the ceremony of appending signatures. It is understood that the alphabetical order will follow and, therefore, Allemagne (Germany) will, in the person of Dr. Gustav Stresemann, be the first to advance to the historic table in the Salle de l'Horloge.

The proceedings at the Quai d'Orsay will be simple enough, but nevertheless many functions will emphasize the importance of the gathering in Paris. Frank B. Kellogg will give a banquet the day after his arrival. After the signature, the diplomatic dinner and reception will be organized by Aristide Briand. The following day the plenipotentiaries will be received at Rambouillet Palace by President Doumergue. The Hotel de Ville (the town hall) will formally welcome the diplomatic visitors.

Delegates from 15 nations have been appointed. Their portraits, together with character sketches and eulogistic comment will appear in all French journals. Stress will be laid on the fact that the assembly is the most significant since that of the Versailles Conference. Its significance will be increased by the advent of Mr. Kellogg, which recalls President Wilson's coming 10 years ago, and of the first official sojourn in the French capital of the German Minister since peace-making days. Particular praise is given to Mr. Kellogg, who is well known in France because he made several visits when he was American Ambassador in London.

It is rather curious that it was at Paris that it was announced to him that he was called upon to become Secretary of State.

The present pact is regarded as crowning his career. Nothing will be allowed to interfere with the unique object of the meeting, which is to sign the pact and in doing so demonstrate good fellowship.

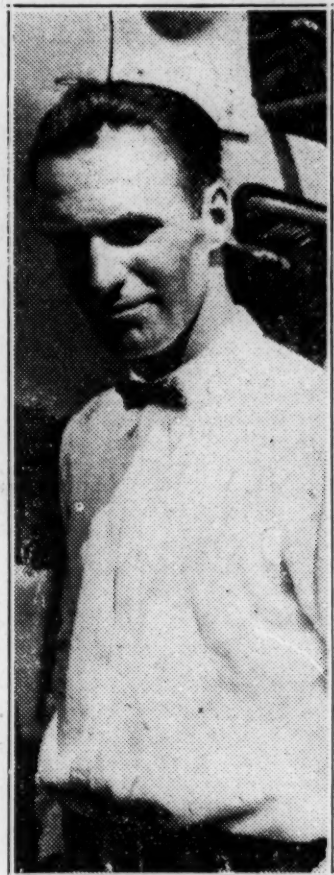
The introduction of discussions which might raise discord is strictly barred. This does not mean that Dr. Stresemann, for example, will not take advantage of the opportunity of having an interview with Raymond Poincaré. It is hoped to prepare contact. Nor does it mean that the statesmen will not be free to have informal conversations on any topics which appeal to them. Merely it is resolved that nothing in the nature of arduous and perhaps dangerous debates shall be instituted.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Goebel Flies Across Continent in Record Time, 18 Hrs. 58 Min.

Cuts Time Made in 1923 by Macready and Kelly by 7 Hrs. and 42 Min.

Piloted Yankee Doodle



Arthur C. Goebel

CURTIS FIELD (AP)—The first transcontinental nonstop airplane flight from west to east was completed here Monday by Art Goebel and Harry Tucker, who crossed the country from Los Angeles in a Lockheed-Vega monoplane in 18 hours and 58 minutes.

Their plane, the Yankee Doodle, landed at 11:04 a. m. eastern daylight saving time, beating by 7 hours and 42 minutes the record made by Lieut. John A. Macready and Oakley G. Kelly, who made the east to west transcontinental hop in 1923.

Leaving Mines Field, Los Angeles, at 12:06 o'clock, coast time, Sunday afternoon, Goebel piloted the Yankee Doodle across New Mexico, swung over Wichita, Kan., passed above St. Louis at midnight and crossed Columbus, O., at dawn.

Goebel Piloted Entire Trip
Goebel, who won the Dole race to Hawaii, was at the controls throughout the journey. Tucker, Santa Monica sportsman, who backed the flight, rode as a passenger.

Because the Yankee Doodle had been expected to land at Curtiss Field, few persons were at Curtiss Field when the big plane came into view. Frank R. Tichenor, editor of Aero Digest, whom Goebel greeted with a "Good morning, Frank," as he stepped from the ship, took the unofficial landing time, since no official timers were present. Tichenor said the Yankee Doodle's wheels touched the ground at 11:04 a. m.

Goebel and Tucker flew at altitudes of from 8000 to 10,000 feet, and with the aid of favoring winds made an average speed of 150 miles an hour. The plane's consumption of gasoline was 360 gallons.

One of Goebel's first acts was to wire his mother, Mrs. Anna Goebel of Los Angeles, news of his safe arrival.

The fastest previous time for a transcontinental flight was 21 hours and 48 minutes, made by Lieut. Russell L. Maughman in 1924. That was not a nonstop flight. Maughman's route was from New York to San Francisco and five stops were made en route for refueling.

Reached 10,000-Foot Altitudes

Goebel estimated the distance of the flight at 2710 miles. He navigated by instruments all the way, for the fliers, soaring in places to a height of 10,000 feet, were able to pick up no landmarks.

The Yankee Doodle slipped through several areas of fog and was pushed a bit by severe side-winds, especially over Terra Haute, Ind. Goebel said that at times it was necessary to head the plane 15 degrees off the course to allow for the air currents.

At the Garden City Hotel the two fliers ate a breakfast of eggs and orange juice. There was food aboard the Yankee Doodle, but it went untouched except for one bite taken from a sandwich by Tucker.

During the night Goebel, sitting in the forward seat, and Tucker, behind him, passed notes to each other on a pulley wire.

After a short rest at the hotel in Garden City they planned to drive to the Hotel Ambassador, New York.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

One Says, 'Mr. Mayor', 'Yes, Sir' to Woman Ruler of English City

Mrs. Foster-Welch of Southampton Has Full Program for Week in United States—Her Daughter, 'Lady Mayoress' With Her

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK. (AP)—In her scarlet robe of office and wearing about her shoulders a gorgeous golden chain that her predecessors have worn since the sixteenth century, there came to New York Aug. 20 the 1237th mayor of the Town and County of Southampton, England, Lucia Marion Foster-Welch.

To quarantine she came on the Leviathan, which flew at its mast-head her own flag, the flag of the Mayor of Southampton, decorated with emblems put there during the Wars of the Roses—white roses for Lancaster, red for York.

As she proceeded up the harbor aboard the city's yacht Mumm, an escort of airplanes hovered overhead and all the small United States Navy craft dipped their flags.

For this gray-haired grandmother, besides being Mayor of Southampton and a lot of other things, is ex-officio an admiral in the British Navy and is entitled to a salute of 18 guns.

First of all let those who meet her during her brief visit to the United States—she is to sail for home on the Leviathan Saturday—and is to visit while here Boston, Buffalo, Washington, and Philadelphia—always remember to address her as "Mr. Mayor."

And Always Reply "Yes Sir"

For that is what they decided to call her in Southampton—after writing up to London to find out. And you say, "Yes, sir," to her, not, "Yes, m'am."

Her daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Marion Paton, who accompanies her, gets all the "m'am's." When Mrs. Foster-Welch becomes "Mr. Mayor," the puzzled Southamptonians, confronted for the first time with a woman Mayor, had to look about for a "lady Mayoress," the title traditionally held by the Mayor's wife. They gave it to Mrs. Paton.

Besides being Mayor of Southampton and an admiral in the British

GET OUT VOTE, PLEA OF CIVIC FEDERATION

Call to Civic Duty Sounded in National Organization's Statement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Further reasons for registering and voting in the presidential election in November are brought out in a call to civic duty issued by the department of active citizenship, National Civic Federation, in the shape of a statement by John Hays Hammond and Peter J. Brady, chairman and secretary, respectively.

"Those who are predicting a great presidential vote," the statement says in part, "must not forget that in this election there are factors which may neutralize the enthusiasm of the hour by the time Nov. 6 arrives. For instance, there are Democratic dyes who will not vote for Governor Smith, and Republican wets who will not vote for Herbert Hoover; but, as they will not go the whole way of voting the opposition ticket, they will be inclined to stay at home on election day. Their position is to be deplored. Nothing constructive has ever been achieved by a negative attitude, nor by passivity."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

NEW INSURANCE PLAN FOR CARS OFFERED PUBLIC

Make Rates Fit Individuals According to Safety Record, Says Registrar

GOVERNOR PROTESTS AGAINST INCREASES

Mr. Fuller, However, Frowns on State Taking Over Business of Writing Liability

A recommendation that premium charges for the automobile liability insurance required of all motor car owners in Massachusetts should be classified on the safety records of individual drivers rather than on the present geographical division of the State into rate zones, has grown out of the state insurance commissioner's announcement that rates for 1929 will be greatly increased in some sections.

The proposal was made by George A. Parker, registrar of motor vehicles, and has been endorsed by Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, who said he would urge upon Wesley E. Monk, State Insurance Commissioner, that this plan ought to be seriously considered.

Mr. Fuller said he also intended to have a conference with the commissioners, whose office is appointive, and emphasize to him that his duty as commissioner is to see that the insurance—buying public is fairly treated.

"We are the public's attorneys, and ought not to accept too readily the views of the insurance companies as to what rates they should have," the Governor said. He added that the commissioner is placed in a difficult position by having both to represent the public interest and to determine judicially the rates under the law, but believed the task possible.

First Steps Needed

"To be able to do this, the insurance commissioner needs a larger organization to help him prepare the data upon which to check up the reasonableness of the insurance company's pleas for higher rates," Governor Fuller continued. "I think the Legislature ought to give it to him."

Insurance by a state fund instead of by private companies was favored by Mr. Parker, who said that since the insurance is compulsory it should be paid for by the State. Governor Fuller, however, said:

"I dislike to think that it will be necessary for the State to go into the insurance business."

Mr. Parker offered his plan as an alternative to the one under which all the citizens of a town with a high claim record must pay a high rate. "If a man has been driving an automobile in Massachusetts for the last 20 years," he said, "and the insurance companies have not had to pay out anything on accidents or claims resulting from his operation, he is certainly entitled to the lowest possible rate, whether he lives in Chelsea or Greenfield."

Place Blame Where Due

"If another man has been operating three years, and the insurance people have had to pay out \$1500 in settlement of claims for accidents for which he has been responsible, then it would seem to be quite equitable to charge him a premium of \$500 for the next ensuing year."

"This idea of fixing the premium rates upon the basis of individual records would very quickly drive the dangerous automobile operators from our roads, and make them safer for the honest and respectable operators and for the public in general."

"I see no reason why that it would not be quite practicable to fix the premium rates on a basis of individual records, and this is certainly more just and reasonable than fixing them upon a geographical basis."

"There could be several classes of rates and similar classes of individuals. The records at the Registry of Motor Vehicles would show in which class each automobile owner and operator should be placed."

Could Begin System Soon

The registrar was not sure whether the change of plan could be made without new legislation, but said that if directed to do so, his office could organize the necessary clerical force for small additional cost and could gather sufficient data to begin the system in from six weeks to three months.

Mr. Fuller's comment on the registrar's proposal was: "Captain Parker's suggestion appeals to me as moving in the right direction. It attaches the penalty for carelessness to the individual. It compensates the insurance company for covering him as an extra hazardous risk. It has the point in its favor that it does not condemn whole communities to pay high rates because of a few reckless or unscrupulous individuals."

Mr. Monk said all the figures on which the tentative rates for next year are figured are from the Governor and the public. Regarding protests which have been vigorously made by mayors and car owners in the close-in Boston district most affected by the increases, Mr. Monk declared the motorists of these places in effect make their own rates by their aggregate claim records.

"The law places on me the burden of making rates that are adequate. No law which failed to provide adequate rates would be upheld in the United States Supreme Court for a minute. The best interest of the public requires that the insurance companies protecting the public should be solvent," he said.

HOPE IS REVIVED FOR COMPROMISE IN NEW BEDFORD

Recent Events Report as
Leading Up to Plans for
Fresh Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The past week is said to have shown a drift in sentiment in the textile strike situation. Reported restlessness among the strikers and waning sympathy on the part of neutrals has, in the opinion of many, aroused hopes for a successful strike settlement conference.

It is admitted by many now that the uncompromising attitude of union members against arbitration, when they voted down overwhelmingly the most recent proposal of the State Board of Conciliation, has cost them dearly in public support, even though it is not clear whether the manufacturers would have agreed to such a settlement. On this account many believe the mill executives would be likely to consider seriously any reasonable compromise offer, and would hesitate to accept responsibility for turning down a possibility of settlement.

The evidences of a change in the strike trend are said to consist in part of less enthusiasm on the picket lines, refusal of part of the radical group's following to risk arrest again, a cooler attitude on the part of many who have been steady contributors to the strikers' relief, and reports of differences among some of the strike leaders and union members.

Further, there is said to have been an unusual increase in the number of strikers reported as seeking out their former overseers to ask how to get back to work, or whether they are likely to get employment immediately after Labor Day. In one mill it was reported that 65 weavers were at work last week and that more were applying.

From the early weeks of the shutdown there has appeared to outsiders little likelihood of a complete victory for either side. The uncompromising attitude of the rank and file of the striking operatives until recently left the union leaders no choice but to maintain an unyielding stand. Entry of the radicals, and actions of some of the strikers a month or two ago solidified this attitude.

From one standpoint the mills are under less compulsion to reopen now than they were six weeks ago, since they have cancelled the orders they could not then fill and will now have to build up a bank of orders on which to resume operation. They are, however, under pressure from financial reasons and from the desirability of regaining favor in public sentiment on their labor policy.

Financial pressure also is operating on the strikers and particularly on their landlords. With tax time

approaching, owners of tenement property who have been without income through the refusal of operatives to pay rent during the strike have begun a movement for joint action to improve their situation. The program tentatively includes rent reductions of from 25 to 40 per cent, insistence that rents be paid from now on, formation of a joint enforcement group to make evictions if necessary, and discussion of some plan by which back rent can be made collectible later.

Get Out Vote, Plea of Civic Federation

(Continued from Page 1)

live resistance. Whatever is worth while is worth fighting for—a fundamental principle of our American origins.

Need Attention of All

"We may rail at the quantity and quality of legislation enacted by 'corrupt' and 'inefficient' municipal and state governments, not to mention the federal lawmaking body, but we who refuse to perform our share of the party drudgery have only ourselves to blame.

"Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of enrolling in one's chosen party. This runs counter to the theories of the 'independent voter' who desires to be free to vote for the 'best man' and also to avoid contamination from grafters and 'ward heelers.' Nevertheless, in twenty states, unless the citizen has enrolled in advance as a member of the Republican or the Democratic party, he cannot vote in the primary of that party.

7,000,000 First Voters

"Since 7,000,000 boys and girls will cast their first presidential votes this year, it is of the utmost importance that they be linked up with their respective party organizations. There are other millions of boys and girls, however, who will not be of voting age, but who can aid their party organizations in getting the members of their families to perform their civic duty.

"With all this effort to increase the vote, it must be borne in mind that the broad aim is to get out not simply one's biggest vote, but a better vote. Doubling an unintelligent vote only clogs the election machinery and does not serve the cause of democracy."

Raskob Urges All Persons Eligible to Vote Go to Polls

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—"Nothing is more important to the future of America than that our citizens manifest their own interest in its future by voting," John J. Raskob, chairman of the

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds.
Southern New England: Fair tonight; slightly warmer in western Massachusetts; Tuesday partly cloudy; gentle variable winds, becoming moderate south-west.
Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states: Period of showers at beginning of week and again about Thursday; temperatures near normal most of week, except moderately warm in middle Atlantic states Wednesday and again Saturday.

Official Temperatures
(3 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 64
Atlantic City 70
Boston 68
Buffalo 68
Calgary 54
Chicago 68
Cleveland 62
Columbus 62
Dallas 62
Denver 62
Detroit 62
Eastport 62
Galveston 62
Hatteras 62
Jacksonville 62
Kansas City 62
Los Angeles 62
Memphis 64
Montreal 64
Nantucket 68
New Orleans 80
New York 72
Philadelphia 68
Pittsburgh 62
Portland, Me. 62
Portland, Ore. 62
San Francisco 54
Seattle 62
St. Louis 62
Tampa 62
Washington 68

High Tides at Boston
Monday, 3:39 p. m.; Tuesday, 4:01 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:10 p. m.

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The New
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and Records and the
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Style 25, 195.00 Style 28, 296.00
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Raccoon models and coats of Seal-
dyed Muskrat (Hudson Seal) at
worthwhile savings.

Sousa Leads the Marches



Lieut.-Commander John Philip Sousa, Navy Band Conductor, Was the First Distinguished Guest to Use the New Waiting Room of the New North Station. He is Shown Leading the Youngsters of the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation Orchestra in One of the Pieces of Their Brief Debucatory Program.

Boston & Maine Road Opens New North Terminal

Passengers Use Station but
Formal Opening Deferred
for Month or More

The new North Station is now open to the public, although George Hannauer, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, has announced that the formal opening will be deferred for a month or two.

An informal dedication of the waiting room, however, was held on Sunday. Before a crowd that filled this impromptu auditorium, Lt.-Commander John Philip Sousa, conductor of the United States Naval Band, led the orchestra of the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation. Under his leadership the youngsters made the strains of "Cherry Time," known to be one of his favorites, re-echo through the hitherto unused room.

The waiting room, lined in marble and surmounted by balconies, is the dominant interior feature. It extends the full height of the station, flanked at either end by two entrance passageways from Causeway Street to the concourse, with a convenient additional passageway cut through the middle. Each passageway is 40 feet wide.

This room has seats for 480 people—or more than the waiting room of the Grand Central Station in New York. Surrounding it on the ground and mezzanine floors, easy of access, are ticket offices, telephone and telegraph rooms, rest rooms and other travel conveniences.

The great concourse, also marble lined, is 480 feet long and 64 feet wide and affords the freest movement for the 30,000 people going to and from Boston & Maine trains daily.

The new North Station proper extends from Haverhill Street west along widened Causeway Street 438 feet. Construction on the Boston and Lowell side, 118 foot frontage on Causeway Street, of a restaurant and possibly a hotel building and erection of the North Station Industrial

RICHMOND, VA.
Entrusted to OUR care and nourished by OUR compound interest, your DOLLARS grow

West End Bank
1300 West Main St., Richmond, Va.
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Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent
6% First Mortgage Bonds for Sale

Howell Bros.
Richmond's Leading Hardware
Sixth and Broad

Radio Sets
and Parts
Fada, Bremer Tully,
Radiola, Crosley

Retail Advertisements appear in the Atlantic Edition of
The Christian Science Monitor
as follows:

MONDAY (Also Thursday)
Delaware
Maryland
District of Columbia
Virginia
West Virginia
London
Ireland

WEDNESDAY (Also Saturday)
New Jersey
Pennsylvania

THURSDAY (Also Monday)
New York State
Connecticut
West Virginia

TUESDAY (Also Friday)
British Isles
Ontario
Quebec
New Brunswick
Nova Scotia
P. E. Island
Newfoundland

FRIDAY (Also Tuesday)
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

SATURDAY (Also Wednesday)
Florida
Georgia
Alabama
North Carolina
South Carolina
Cuba
Continental Europe
Australia
New Zealand
South Africa
South America

Building, now in process, will give a new North Station frontage on Causeway Street from Beverly Street to Nashua.

The first ticket to be passed over the counter of the new ticket windows was purchased by Bernard J. Taylor, machinist's mate in the U. S. Navy, and the next three tickets were also sold to navy men.

Honors Go to Each Nation Signing Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

In Paris on an occasion which should be a remarkable manifestation of general agreement to abolish war.

Proposed Trip to London Abandoned by Mr. Kellogg

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
S. S. ILE DE FRANCE AT SEA—Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, has decided to abandon his proposed trip to London, due to the heavy schedule prepared in Paris and Dublin. Although he very much wanted to visit the city where he was Ambassador, he now finds that practically no time remains after Paris and Dublin.

His decision was made after learning that the luncheon at the President's Palace at Rambouillet was scheduled for Wednesday, making his departure from Havre on the cruiser Detroit impossible before that night. Thursday morning, after a 24-hour run to Dublin, with a two or three-day stay there, he will embark on the Leithair for Cherbourg on Sept. 4 instead of Southampton.

Mr. Kellogg originally intended departing for Dublin on the same day that the treaty was signed.

"OLD IRONSIDES" WORK IS ALMOST HALF DONE

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The work of rebuilding the United States frigate Constitution, under way at the Charlestown Navy Yard, is 42 per cent completed. Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commandant of the First Naval District, and chairman of the committee in charge, has reported.

In making this announcement, Admiral Andrews called attention to the 116th anniversary of the famous battle in which "Old Ironsides" fought and defeated the British ship "Guerrriere" and established the United States as a sea power. More than \$554,000 has been raised for the expenses of restoring the old ship through contributions. Admiral Andrews reported. Less than \$230,000 more is needed, he said.

CUBA BUYS MEXICAN MANSION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—The Cuban Government has purchased the mansion in Chapultepec Park here of Baron Fritz von Schreder, according to dispatches from Havana. According to reports Cuba will use the mansion, one of the show places of Mexico City, as its Mexican embassy. The purchase price is mentioned as \$105,000.

Right in your own
Refrigerator
Kelvinator

We can install a Kelvinator Cooling Unit in any good refrigerator in a few hours. Let us tell you the facts

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7th & Grace
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RICHMOND, VA.

Virginia Trust Co.
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Capital Surplus
\$1,000,000.00
\$1,500,000.00

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Inquiries about making a safe will invited—Confidential and no cost.

RICHMOND, VA.

Chumley
Sports Wear
Hats, Dresses, etc.
for Women. In Richmond
Exclusively at
Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"

British Columbia Seeks to Prevent American Exports

Conservatives Would Also Prevent
Sending of Raw Materials
to United States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—The policy of the Conservative Party, which will shortly take office in British Columbia with a heavy majority in the Legislature, will be to prevent, as far as possible, the export of raw materials to the United States for manufacture, and to enforce every possible restriction on the importation of American products in competition with Canadian products.

This program is expected to have far-reaching results. While a provincial government has no power under the Canadian Constitution to interfere with trade and commerce, and no control over tariffs, the men who will compose the new Administration believe they can exercise a vital influence over imports and exports. In the first place, the new Government is expected to reduce the export of logs for manufacture in the United States to the lowest possible minimum.

It will not be able to control exports from privately owned lands, but it can, if it wishes, prohibit exports from government lands absolutely. While a complete embargo is not expected, S. F. Toimie, the Premier-Elect, has promised to reduce drastically the present movement, a change which will be felt in American milling centers.

The new Government will endeavor also to assist the manufacture of minerals in the Province in place of their export as ore or in an unmanufactured state. This cannot be governed by regulation, as the Province has no power to prevent such exports, but the Administration will endeavor to accomplish the result by assistance to British Columbia industries.

In the same way the Province has no power to prevent the importation of American products, but its influence with the Federal Government

will be strongly in favor of rigorous tariff protection, particularly for agricultural products. The Conservative Party's championship of heavy dumping duties against American fruit and vegetables was one of the chief reasons for its success in agricultural districts in the recent election. It will do everything possible to secure the reimposition of such duties next year to protect British Columbia producers. At the same time everything possible will be done to assist the producers here to market their products successfully in competition with American imports.

The policy of the new Government will be to keep our British Columbia dollar at home so that we can get another chance at it," said Dr. Toimie, in summing up the business programs, on which he was elected and which he will be giving an early opportunity to carry out.

MRS. HAPGOOD BEGINS GUBERNATORIAL RACE

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The Sacco-Vanzetti case, the New Bedford textile strike and "corruption and graft" in the State government were outlined by Mrs. Hapgood, one of the leaders of the Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers, and she charged that "the treatment of the minority who believed in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti was a denial of every constitutional right."

VISITORS TO THE OKANAGAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PENTICTON, B. C.—A party of 150 tourists from Ontario and Quebec organized by Dean Laird of MacDonald Agricultural College, St. Annes, Que., recently visited the Okanagan Valley in the course of an all-Canada tour. The party included four visitors to Canada from Paris and three elderly ladies whose ages total more than 230 years. The visitors were taken over the fruit section of this district and were greatly interested in western methods of production.

In the same way the Province has no power to prevent the importation of American products, but its influence with the Federal Government

Methodists Aim at Cleaner Films

British Delegate to Confer
With Hollywood Official
at New York Parley

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Negotiations for a church censorship of films for showing in Britain—to combat the production of certain objectionable kinds of films of which there are declared to be an undue number, and to regulate the type of posters outside cinemas—are shortly to be continued in New York. The Rev. Henry Carter, general secretary of the Wesleyan Methodist Temperance and Social Welfare Department, is sailing for the purpose of resuming the discussions opened last year at Hollywood with Mr. Beaton of the Association of Motion-Picture Producers.

Mr. Carter has met with general friendliness in these projects from the representatives of the association, and has been in communication with them throughout the year. The producers belonging to the association have already signed an agreement by which, in the future, only films of a certain moral standard will be recognized.

There are in this country two gradings of films—"A" for adults, and "U" for universal, to be shown to the general public including children. Even in these, undesirable elements are sometimes included. It was suggested that a severe change of standard might limit the general appeal, and lower the financial gains, but Mr. Carter instanced the enormous advance bookings for such a film as "Ben-Hur," as showing the general appreciation of a film to which no moral exception could be taken.

He hopes that the result of this continued conference will be a rapid heightening of the whole tone of films. The small number of British producers, in comparison with American ones, means that the preponderance of films shown in this country are American, so that whatever affects American production is equally vital to Great Britain.

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Those Necessary
Tire Repairs
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New Federal Balloons
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MENU SUGGESTIONS
Roast Loin of Pork, Mashed Potatoes, Apple
Sauce, Rolls and Butter 50
Broiled Swordfish with Lyonnaise Potatoes,
Tomatoes, Rolls and Butter 40
Fricassee of Chicken Legs, with Mashed Potatoes,
Green Peas, Rolls and Butter 50
Always a Large Variety on the Menu to Select From
134 Restaurants in 41 Cities

EVENTS TONIGHT

Evening and luncheon, Du Pont Company, Hotel Statler.
Talk on "Personality in Business" by C. N. Eastman, head of the firm of C. N. Eastman Company, sales and engineering, Kiwanis Club of Boston, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11. Contemporary British artists, in the Renaissance Club, Fenway—Closed until Sept. 1.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free. Loan exhibition, sculpture by Joseph Coletti '23, through the summer. Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum. Water colors by Frank W. Benson, lent by Edward T. Storrow '26, through the summer. Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by artists members. Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—General summer exhibition.

Doll and Richards, 132 Newbury Street—Dutch marine paintings; miscellaneous water colors; miscellaneous etchings. Grace Horne Gallery, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition. Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—General summer exhibition. Through Aug. 31.

Lowell Art Association, Whittier House, 248 Worthen Street, Lowell—Summer exhibition of invited paintings and permanent collection of works of art and souvenirs of the Whittier and Francis families. Through Aug. 31.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

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With the CONVERTO BURNER your pres-
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Convenient Parking Space—if You Drive

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NEW TURKEY'S RISE EXPLAINED BY MADAM EDIB

Feminist Leader Says Ideals
of Wilson for Near East
Cast Aside in Treaty

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — Maps
lined the wall of the general confer-
ence room of the Institute of Politics
as Madam Halide Edib, Turkish
feminist leader, described the new
Turkey that has arisen since the
war.

The maps showed the divisions
into which, she said, the allied
powers expected to slice up the de-
feated Turkey as arranged by the
secret treaties of 1915-17. A vivid
block of green marked the Italian
zone in the dismembered state, a line
of magenta showed Russia's claim to
the Bosphorus, a splash of scarlet
proclaimed British claims, a rich
maroon explained the ambitious
French demands for spheres of in-
fluence from Mosul to Damascus.

Amid this chromatic welter arose
Madame Edib, first woman to lecture
at the institute, representing the
new Nationalist sentiment of the
United Angora Government that has
grown out of the war. Prof. Phillip
Marshall Brown of Princeton intro-
duced her, after Dr. Albert W. Lyb-
yer, University of Illinois, had told
how the United States was brought
into the near eastern picture by
the Wilson promises against annexa-
tion, and had discussed the Greek
action, which, he said, seemed to put
these promises at naught.

Says Wilson Ideals Cast Aside
Madam Edib described the transi-
tion from the old to new Turkey
since the war. When Turkey laid
down its arms in 1918, to the
victorious allies, it believed the Wil-
son ideals would be carried out. It
was soon disillusioned, the speaker
said. She described the period be-
tween the occupation of Smyrna and
the Treaty of Sevres as "the ugliest
in the post-war time." The disillusion-
ment of the Turks, she said, caused
leaders of the country to rally in
Angora. According to her inter-
pretation of the history of the time,
the western powers came to Turkey
"to civilize" the near eastern picture
"to massacre." However, only occasional
bitterness appeared in Mme. Edib's
account. Speaking of Russian in-
fluence, she said:

"We have taken to western civiliza-
tion and we will carry it out
rather than take up Bolshevism. On
the other hand, Russia's sympathy
for the under-dog has won Turkey,
and the Soviets are playing a pro-
found part in Turkish affairs."
She praised the democracy behind
the original system of government
established by the Turks in Anatolia.
Jean Jacques Rousseau, she said,
would have been delighted could he
have seen his ideals of democratic
government set to work. Party was
not put before country, at the outset.

Believes Government Stable
Concluding her address, Madam
Edib stressed the stability which
she feels the new Turkish Govern-
ment has achieved. She said that
her belief in this solidity and
permanence is not based on statis-
tics, but on her personal knowledge
of the men and women who make up
the country. Answering questions,
she said that no problem had arisen
in Turkey over the Jewish minority.

Professor Brown interjected that
Turkey has shown a "splendid toler-
ance" to the Jews. To another ques-
tion Madam Edib said that the tradi-
tional animosity between Turkey
and Russia seems to have yielded to
Soviet sympathy.

Madam Edib, who took a prominent
part in the steps leading to the new
government and to the improved
position of women, was an object of
special interest to the institute mem-
bership. She wore a two-piece jersey
crepe suit in two shades of tan, with
a tan baouk hat. Mrs. Tytus Mc-
Lennan, writer and archaeologist, who
followed Madam Edib, told of educa-
tional work in the new Turkey, in
the establishment of which, she said,
Halide Edib had taken a leading part.
The people of the United States, she
said, ought to underwrite Turkey's
efforts to put itself in line with
modern steps toward progress and
democracy.

Mrs. Leslie Hopkinson, of the
League of Women Voters, took up
the discussions of a treaty between
the United States and Turkey.

When the First National Bank of
Boston opened its magnificent
branch in Buenos Aires, Prof. Harry
T. Collings, leader of the institute
conference on Latin-America, said
spectators were as much impressed
by the new facility of cashing a
check as by the architectural refine-
ments. Speaking of the remarkable
advance of banking and financial in-
terests in South America, of which
this was an example, since the es-
tablishment of the Federal Reserve
System, Professor Collings said that
billions of dollars have been poured
into Latin-American countries. This
has brought competition with Eu-
ropean bankers, particularly with
English and German houses.

Check Cashing Often Difficult
To cash a check in a local South
American bank is often a complicated
process. One presents the check,
Professor Collings said, and receives
in exchange a brass check with a
number. One then retires to a bench
and waits—10 or 15 minutes, or per-
haps half an hour. The number on
the check is called, and the difficult
transaction is put through. The ar-
rangements at the First National
Bank branch in Buenos Aires ex-
emplified all the change that more
modern outside methods are bringing.
Behind the typical bank grill, Pro-
fessor Collings said, the checks are
received, scrutinized and cashed in
a few seconds. The establishment of
such branches, he pointed out, is the
result of the efficient United States
Federal Reserve System. Prior to
the reserve system it was impossible
to establish branches. The field has
opened since the war. Already in
United States bank has about 50
branches in Cuba, and the total there
is about 65.

With the groundwork laid for ex-
tension of credit, there has come the
credit itself, with the post-war wealth
of the United States. Furthermore,
the success of Professor Kemerer of
Princeton has improved the financial
systems of various southern nations,
Professor Collings said. This finan-
cial expert has made a business of
reforming the banking systems of
independent nations. He has been
the "Alexander Hamilton" of half
a dozen Latin-American countries
which have called him, one after
another, to draft banking laws. These
countries include Colombia, Peru,
Ecuador, Chile and Bolivia.

Professor Raises Ethical Issues
Professor Collings raised the ethi-
cal and moral questions involved in
America's financial penetration of
South America. He said, in part: "It
is perfectly clear that our financial
penetration has been entirely at the

Chapel at Williams College



Drawings by F. Wenderoth Saunders
Chapel Which Adds Charm to Campus of Williams College, Where
Institute of Politics Is Being Held.

request of Latin Americans, and in
no sense has it been forced upon
them by this country.

"Latin American countries being
somewhat backward in their econ-
omic development, they have faced
the lack of a banking and credit
system which would promote their
interests. They have depended
largely upon foreigners to transact
their banking, especially the inter-
national business. In addition, cur-
rency was not only depreciated in
many countries but the per capita
circulation of currency was only
one-tenth that in the United States.
This imposed a natural sluggishness
to business and particularly called
for long credit extensions."

Dr. Wu Speaks on China
The social democracy that the new
China is evolving is not communis-
tic, but is fitted peculiarly for an
Oriental state, said Dr. C. C. Wu,
formerly Foreign Minister of the
Nationalist Government, and now an
envoy in the United States to pre-
sent China's viewpoint on new con-
ditions in the Far East. China needs
foreign capital above everything
else, he said, but will not permit
this capital to dominate it. Some
form of state socialism to regulate
capital and other public utilities,
like railroads, is favored by Dr. Wu.
He stressed the enormous influence
exerted by the railways and added
that "this influence should not get
into foreign hands." Dr. Wu pre-

dicted that China would become a
responsible constitutional govern-
ment in a "surprisingly short time."
One of the evils of Chinese history
has been favoritism and nepotism in
public life, he said. This form of
graft will be extinguished, he be-
lieves.

"In a word," he concluded, "while
retaining the best in our old civiliza-
tion and culture, we want to make
of China a modern nation politically,
socially and economically. For a
group to attempt to do this to a
country larger than the whole of Eu-
rope and containing a quarter of the
inhabitants of the globe is a hercu-
lean task. Nevertheless, we believe
we shall succeed because we have
no other wish than the welfare of
the people and we believe that we
have the sympathy and support of
the entire people."

**INSURANCE OFFICES
WILL AID VETERANS**
WASHINGTON—Holders of Gov-
ernment life insurance policies will
Readers' Folding Desk
—for meetings that are held in small
rooms or in hotels. It occupies small
space when closed. Can be stored away
until the next service. All oak. Price
Reasonable. Illustrations and pictures
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GLOBE FURNITURE & MFG. CO.
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be enabled to make premium pay-
ments direct to regional offices of the
United States Veterans Bureau under
a plan just announced by George E.
Hjams, assistant director.

In a letter to policy holders, Mr.
Hjams said the plan was to "estab-
lish closer contact" with them and
to "provide the best possible insur-
ance service." Heretofore, all policy
holders have been obliged to remit
their premiums direct to the bureau
at Washington, D. C. The new sys-
tem will be put into operation on
Sept. 1.

Colonel Fawcett Slain by Indians

Report Made Public by Radio
Amateur in Touch With
Dyott Expedition

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—A re-
port that Col. P. H. Fawcett, the Brit-
ish explorer, was slain by Indians in
July, 1925, has been made public by
Vasco Abreu, a radio amateur who
has been in touch with the Dyott
search expedition.

George M. Dyott went into the
Brazilian wilderness in search of
Col. P. H. Fawcett, a British ex-
plorer who entered the region early
in 1925 to search for a hidden city
which he believed was the original
Garden of Eden.

The party was soon lost to com-
munication and the final word came
from them in May, 1925. Since then
there have been numerous reports
that they had been seen or that news
concerning them had filtered through
from the jungle Indian tribes.

One of the most persistent was to
the effect that Colonel Fawcett had
"gone Indian" and had found a jungle
home which he never intended to
abandon. This was ascribed to Roger
Courteville, but when a son of the
missing explorer journeyed to Lima,
Peru, to interview Courteville the
authenticity of the report was de-
nied.

Yet it was largely on the informa-
tion furnished by Courteville that
the Dyott search was based.

PLANES TO SPRAY COTTON
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—The Department
of Public Communications has
granted permission for two American
planes to cross the international
border at Ciudad Juarez. The planes
are to take part in an aerial anti-bill
weevil campaign in the Laguna cot-
ton growing district of Mexico which
is being carried on by American
entomologists.

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Los Angeles, California

Great Migration of Game Reported

Solid Mass of 10,000,000
Animals, 10 Miles Wide
Crossing Tanganyika

NAIROBI, Kenya, E. Af. (AP)—A re-
markable migration of game in the
Tanganyika territory is reported by
Carveth Wells of the Milwaukee
Museum-Chicago Geographic Society
Expedition, the report being made
from the party's first headquarters
in the Tanganyika territory where
they arrived on July 23.

Martin Johnson, noted animal pho-
tographer, who is in the same district
with Mr. Wells, estimated that about
10,000,000 head of game are migrat-
ing across the country in a solid
mass 10 miles wide and thirty miles
long at one spot. Zebras were stated
to be leading the way in a mass 10
miles wide and five miles deep, fol-
lowed by miles of gnus and other
animals.

Dr. S. A. Barrett, director of the
Milwaukee Museum, reported that the
prospects of setting a fine collection
of animals were good. After estab-
lishing the first camp the exploring
party moved on to a base for the
ascent of Mount Ruwenzori, part
of the range known as the "Mountains
of the Moon" situated on the border
of British East Africa and the Bel-
gian Congo.

CITY BEAUTIFICATION PRIZES ARE OFFERED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONROVIA, Calif.—A city beauti-
fication contest is being held here.
Prizes are being awarded citizens
for the best-kept back yards. The
city is divided into four sections for
the purpose, and two classes of en-
tries are planned in each district,
those in which the resident does the
work and those where a gardener is
employed.

The campaign of beautification is
being conducted by a Monrovia
Beautification Committee.

MEXICO'S GOOD ROADS BOOST MOTOR SALES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY — Expansion of
Mexico's road building program has

brought about a great increase in the
use of automobiles and a consequent
profit to the Government from re-
ceipts from the tax on the sale of
gasoline.

Construction of new roads, repair-
ing of others and reopening of old
highways long neglected, have af-
forded more routes for travel, and
residents have become ardent auto-
mobilists.

GOOD-WILL TOURISTS ARRIVE IN BOSTON

A good-will party, composed of
city government and civic represen-
tatives from Newport News, Va., has
arrived in Boston. Their mission is
one of appreciation, an expression
of their city's gratitude to William
A. Paine of Boston, of the banking
firm of Paine, Webber & Co. This
firm is financing what is said to be
the largest bridge development in
the South—a structure four and one-
half miles long across the James
River, near the mouth of Hampton
Roads.

When completed during the com-
ing fall, members of the party state,
the bridge project will constitute a
great connecting link in the Coastal
Highway, bringing this artery
through the center of Tidewater Vir-
ginia. The project includes a huge
lift bridge 300 feet in width, which
towers 147 feet above the river, en-
abling the largest craft to pass. The
good-will party is being entertained
at the Corinthian Yacht Club at Mar-
blehead, Mass.

EXPORTS TO CANADA REACH RECORD VALUE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The United States
is now for the first time shipping
more goods to Canada than to the
mother country. Department of Com-
merce figures for the last fiscal year
disclose. There was a general de-
cline in exports to European coun-
tries, with a marked decrease in ex-
ports to the United Kingdom.

Exports to Canada increased by
\$75,000,000, due largely to sales of
automobiles, tractors and grain. The
chief changes in the trade with
Europe were increases in the price
and decrease in the quantity of cot-
ton exported, and decline in quantity ex-
ports of coal which had been abnor-
mally expanded during the previous
year because of the coal strike.

Greek Royalists Badly Defeated by Mr. Venizelos

Premier of Greece Has Prac-
tically Swept the Country
in General Elections

ATHENS, Greece (AP)—Followers
of the Greek Premier, Eleutherios
Venizelos were victorious in the par-
liamentary elections. It is probable
they will occupy 200 of the 250 seats
in the Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Venizelos won his election
contest in Piraeus, and his son with
21 other Venizelists was elected in
Athens. Among the victorious can-
didates is Mr. Papanastasiou, former
Premier. Mr. Vozikis, leader of the
Extreme Royalists, was defeated.

Gen. Theodoros Pangalos, oppo-
nent of Mr. Venizelos, was over-
whelmingly defeated in his candi-
dacy for representation of Athens in
the new Chamber of Deputies. In
some precincts he failed to receive a
vote.

Later returns accentuated the vic-
tory of the Venizelists. Of the Oppo-
sition leaders only Panayoti Tsal-
daris, chairman of the Popular Party,
was elected. The Royalists fared es-
pecially badly. Outstanding in this
respect was the defeat of Gen. John
Metaxas, leader of the Free Opinion
Party, an offshoot of the former
Royalist Party.

In the old Parliament General
Metaxas was in the forefront of the
fight against the spread of the
doctrines of the Liberal Party. Mr.
Metaxas, another prominent Royal-
ist, also failed of election.

Mr. Venizelos, commenting on the
outcome of the voting, expressed
regret for the misfortunes which
have visited Greece within the last
eight years. He declared, however,
that the nation still had sufficient ter-
ritory, vigor and capacity for work to
allow it to carve out a fine future
for itself.

CAMP MEETINGS OPENED
OLD ORCHARD, Me. (AP)—A 10-day
series of camp meetings of the Sal-
vation Army opened here with sev-
eral thousand people present. Col.
Stephen Marshall of Boston, pro-
vincial officer, presided at the open-
ing meeting.

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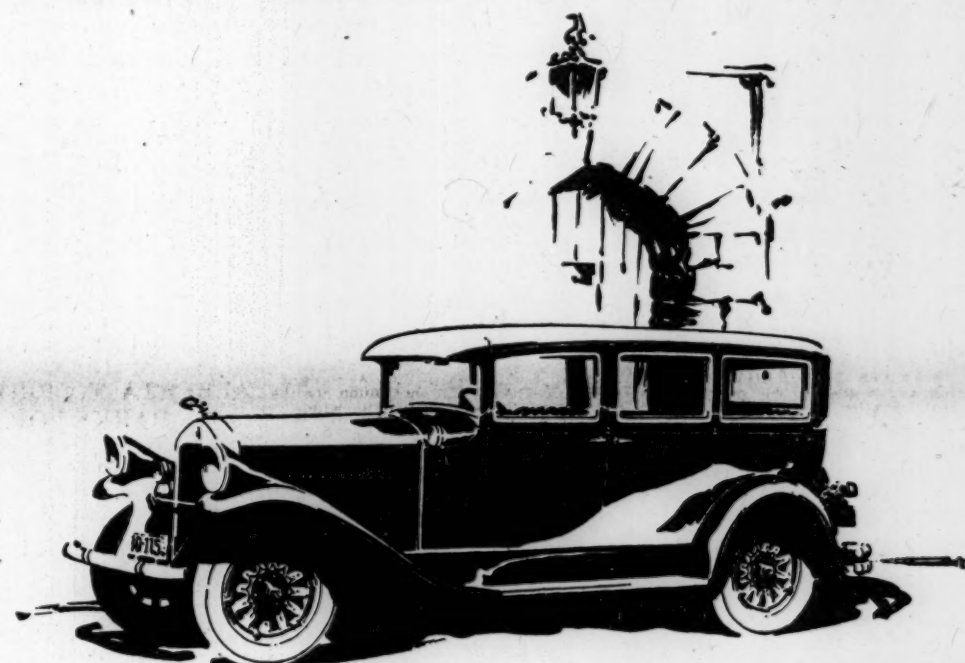
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appear in boudoir pottery
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blending of soft colors that
gives Italian pottery the per-
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is noted.

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HOOVER MEETS PARTY LEADERS OF SOUTHWEST

Nominee Clarifies Situation on Issues by Conferences and Speeches

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
ON HOOPER SPECIAL—Southwestern states confronting conflicting political tendencies were nevertheless presented as significantly favorable to Herbert Hoover as he swung through the region on his way to West Branch, Ia.

This situation was attributed to two powerful factors: Hoover's long association with the party of the country and his struggle for economic and agricultural development, and the wet and dry issue.

Mr. Hoover began his career as a mining engineer at the Carlin mine north of Lordsburg, N. M. Years later, as Secretary of Commerce, he was outstandingly active in pressing toward realization the Southwest's greatest development project—Boulder Dam. Because he has lived and worked among them, because he is from the West, and because he knows their points of view, it was reported by political leaders that the Republican nominee has a strong hold upon the loyalty of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

Views Widely Acclaimed
His nonpartisan, strictly engineer's position in the Boulder Dam controversy, as enunciated by him in his speech in Los Angeles, in which he pledged himself for its development to give the maximum water and electricity supply compatible with the rights and interests of all states involved in the project, was widely acclaimed in the three states as additional evidence of his rare ability to deal understandingly and competently with great issues.

Another economic factor that was reported as being of great weight in these states is the tariff. The cattle and sheep growers of the region, under the Republican protective system, are enjoying a high order of prosperity and were declared to be by Mr. Hoover.

It was stated that they are apprehensive of a national Democratic administration, as in the past a Democratic President has meant that cattle and sheep went on the free list, with resulting economic distress for them.

The prohibition question has cut deeply into party lines in these states. All the three states are strongly dry. Everywhere came reports of women being aroused over the Democrat nominee's wet stand and taking active part in the Hoover campaign. In many places they are leaders in the nonpartisan movement for the Republican candidate and responsible for the lining up of the so-called "practical political leader."

In Oklahoma, Mr. Hoover was told that two of the largest papers in the State, both Democrat and both wielding powerful influence, had come out for him and were actively supporting his candidacy. Another element in Oklahoma that was credited as adding much strength to the Republican presidential ticket was the high regard in which Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, Republican vice-presidential candidate, is held.

Curtis Popular in Oklahoma
Mr. Curtis was Oklahoma's spokesman in his plea for statehood. He is very popular in the State, and it is said, will bring a large vote to the Republican ticket because of his efforts in behalf of the State.

New Mexico and Arizona, both very dry, were reported as viewing with high approval Mr. Hoover's position on the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement. In these states the nonpartisan movement for him was also reported as a really significant political development.

It was a matter of particular interest to Mr. Hoover that in New Mexico the Spanish women, while devout Catholics, were nevertheless determined dry and bitterly opposed to any change in the prohibition laws. Mrs. Hannah Strumgaitz, Democrat chairman of Albuquerque County, the largest in New Mexico, who has come out for Mr. Hoover on the dry question, stated that the Spanish women are enthusiastic advocates of prohibition because it has brought well-being in prosperity to them and their families.

New Mexico Organizing
A state-wide nonpartisan conference of men and women to be held in Albuquerque has been called, and leaders stated that 700 men and women have already notified headquarters that they will attend. The meeting is for the purpose of perfecting a state-wide campaign organization.

The situation in New Mexico is particularly interesting. The State has a population of approximately 500,000, of which 50 per cent are of Spanish descent. The people are Catholics, but according to political leaders have not in the past allowed their religion to participate in local politics, being mainly interested in local offices. Also, they are largely Republicans and to some extent the men are wets.

Whether the fact that the Democratic nominee is a Catholic will have important influence with this, a considerable portion of the State's voting population, could not be forecast by state leaders. It was their judgment that other factors, the tariff, Boulder Dam, and the high esteem with which Mr. Hoover has

long been regarded throughout the State, would hold this group within their party lines.

Note of Warning
A note of warning was sounded, however, by several important county leaders who informed Mr. Hoover that the religious issue must not be raised by the Republicans or it would react against them in the state. Frank A. Hubbell of Albuquerque, chairman of Bernalillo County Republican committee, and Capt. W. O. Reid, also of Albuquerque, said it might mean the loss of important Republican groups.

Mr. Hoover pointed out to party leaders his views on the question as expressed by him in his acceptance speech and in a brief speech, during a 10-minute stop at Albuquerque where more than 5000, half of whom were Spanish, greeted him Sunday afternoon, took occasion to publicly reaffirm his position. "I like to remember," he said, "that General Kearney, in raising the American flag in this State, said then, just as true today: 'We come as friends to make this a part of representative government. In our government all men are equal. Every man has the right to serve God according to his conscience and his heart. This was a great charter for a new member of this Union. It embodied the true spirit of American liberties.'"

Enthusiastic Applause
This expression was enthusiastically applauded and was received by party leaders, particularly, with much satisfaction.

While these conditions existed in Republican ranks within the State, the Democrats also presented an interesting situation. They are predominantly Protestant and dry. Party leaders were confident that Mr. Hoover would make considerable inroads in the Democratic forces because of opposition among them to Governor Smith on both the religious and prohibition questions.

In the two days that Mr. Hoover spent in traveling through these southwestern states he was greeted everywhere by enthusiastic gatherings. No matter what time of the day or evening his train stopped there was a large crowd, many of them ranchers, who had traveled with their families many miles overland, to greet him.

Greet Party Leaders
He himself responded with much enthusiasm to the hearty spirit displayed everywhere. To those who have been accompanying him for the past five weeks there was apparent marked enhancement in his campaigning.

As is so characteristic of his thoroughness, Mr. Hoover had arranged to meet all the county chairmen of New Mexico and Arizona, in addition to campaign managers, governors and other prominent state officers of these two states, as he traveled through them.

Two extra cars were attached to his train for the purpose of carrying the hundred or more guests from each of the two states as he crossed them. He conferred with the men and women between stops. As a result he was able to get a comprehensive survey of the political situation throughout the region and to explain his campaign program and views.

Dr. Butler Rejects Dry Law Views of Mr. Hoover

NEW YORK (P)—Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, returning on the Leviathan from a European vacation, said he did not think that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's variance with Herbert Hoover on the prohibition and peace issues would "make any appreciable difference in the outcome of the election."

Referring to prohibition, Dr. Butler said: "What I wish to make entirely plain is that no candidate of my party for President can commit me or countless others like me to any such doctrines or any such policies." In this connection Dr. Butler quotes Patrick Henry: "If this be treason make the most of it."

In regard to Mr. Hoover's "acceptance of the time-worn but wholly false argument that what he describes as 'adequate preparation for defense' is a factor in co-operation in the maintenance of peace," Dr. Butler writes: "The contrary is now the well demonstrated fact."

AUSTRALIANS TO EAT CANADIAN BERRIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—After successfully entering the New Zealand market, British Columbia strawberry growers have secured orders from Australia. Five tons of frozen strawberries will be shipped to Sydney immediately following a similar shipment to New Zealand. Encouraged by the success of these exports, the strawberry industry on this coast is about to put its business on an entirely new basis.

Instead of depending on Canadian prairie markets, which were extremely unsatisfactory this year, growers will freeze a large part of their entire fruit production and ship it to overseas markets, like Australia and New Zealand.

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Curtis on Way East After Bone-Dry Pledge in His Acceptance Speech

Senator in Accepting Republican Vice-Presidential Nomination Stands Squarely Behind 18th Amendment and Against Modification

TOPEKA, Kan. (P)—The train bearing Herbert Hoover to conferences with farm leaders in Iowa this week was just approaching the western Kansas border as the vice-presidential nominee departed for the East to keep a speaking engagement on Thursday at Rocky Point, Rhode Island.

Senator Curtis left behind the suggestion in his speech of acceptance Saturday that a joint congressional committee be named to solve the farm problem on a nonpartisan basis. The proposal, however, has been frowned upon by one farm leader here, Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau.

Kansas seemed chiefly interested in the fact that their Senator was the Republican vice-presidential nominee. They gave him a hearty ovation as he boarded the train for the East, formally accepting the nomination.

Praise for Curtis
Party leaders at the ceremony lauded Mr. Curtis enthusiastically. "I am convinced that if a small joint committee of the House and Senate were appointed to study the farm problem and to find its proper solution, the necessary relief quickly could be afforded," Senator Curtis said in his speech. "The committee could be assisted in its task by the advice and experience of the most capable experts on the subject whose services can be obtained."

The Republican vice-presidential nominee struck out hard at those who have suggested state control of alcoholic beverages. He related that all but two of the states ratified the Eighteenth Amendment, and by "this voluntary action which binds all the states delegated to the Federal Government their full original power and responsibility on the liquor prohibition question."

Notified by Fess
Simon D. Fess, Senator from Ohio, in notifying Senator Curtis of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency by the Republican Party, said, about prohibition: "We pledge ourselves here anew to religiously respect our official promise to the voters, including all the pledges, moral as well as political, which we take our stand with our platform in respect to the enforcement of law, including the Eighteenth Amendment. Republicans never stood more firmly than they stand today for the conservation of our human resources as the fundamental task of our national self-preservation, and we pledge our candidacies to that task, who are personally as well as politically committed against any attempt to justify this program of national prohibition."

The challenge made by the Democratic candidate on this issue, in spite of his party's platform, indicates his determination to take the issue to the voters. He is not hesitating to accept, believing it to be the time and occasion to determine whether the people of America will ever agree to the return of the saloon.

Curtis Accepts
Senator Curtis, in accepting the Vice-Presidential nomination, said, in part: "I accept the nomination of the Republican Party for Vice President of the United States. It is not in the nature of man to refuse such a signal mark of political recognition. I feel that my 33 years of life spent in an endeavor to further the cause of good government in this country have been rewarded indeed. I experience a sense of humbleness when I think that our party has in this splendid manner testified its faith in my capacity to fill such an exalted office in the affairs of the nation. I promise you that if elected no effort of mine will be spared to justify that faith."

The encouragement of agriculture always has been a Republican doctrine. It is a necessary part of our philosophy of government. Agriculture is the basic industry of the country and in the very nature of things will ever be so. Whatever it is to the detriment of the farmer is eventually, to the detriment of all our citizens; his welfare and prosperity are inevitably reflected in the welfare and prosperity of the whole nation.

Many plans for the encouragement of agriculture have been proposed, and many have been given effect by our party. In the course of my political life every one which in my opinion promised real appreciable measure of sound relief has had my wholehearted and active support.

Of recent years, two farm measures have been introduced by me in the Senate. Two Democrat members of the House joined in their preparation and introduction. The first was known as the Curtis-Aswell Bill. It created an Interstate Farm Marketing Association. Its purpose was to promote and stimulate the orderly flow of agricultural commodities in commerce; to remove burdens and restraints on such commodities in commerce; and to provide for the processing, preparing for market, handling, pooling, storing, and marketing of agricultural commodities through co-operative marketing associations.

The object of this measure was to place the marketing organizations under the ownership and control of the farmers themselves. The other measure was known as the Curtis-Crisp Bill. Its object was to enable the farmers to stabilize their markets against undue and excessive fluctuations; to preserve advantageous domestic markets; and to minimize speculation and waste in marketing.

Without the help which the Republican Party has given, the agricultural situation would be infinitely worse than it is. The Copper-Volstead Act gave to the farmer the right to engage in collective buying and co-operative selling. In every possible way to preserve and protect the farmer, the Republican administration has endeavored to give practical and substantial effect to that right.

\$2,298,172 for Research
The Department of Agriculture has announced the work of aiding and advising the farmer. It is our policy to widen each year as much as possible the scope of the department's effectiveness. In the last year alone, \$2,298,172 was spent in particularly valuable research work covering numerous classes of agricultural products, including cattle and swine. It is estimated that \$4,157,887 will be required for this work for the coming year. Nearly \$3,000,000 is expended annually by the Department of Agriculture in broadening agricultural knowledge.

The development of inland waterways, and water transportation in general, is of great value to the agricultural sections of the country. An extensive project in this regard is now being executed. The last of the Missouri River project, which is in full operation, will bring decided relief in the difficulties and cost of transporting farm products. When the loss of the foreign market for our products was imminent because of insufficient storage in which to transport them, vessels of the United States Shipping Board were reconditioned and placed in service, to carry the surplus of our products to foreign markets.

Tariff protection against foreign competition always has been given to farm products. The Fordney-McCumber tariff act, which lowered rates of duty on agricultural products than any tariff law in the history of the Nation. It has been found that the duties are not high enough to give adequate protection to some of the products of the farm, and I believe it is the duty of Congress to raise the duties high enough to protect such products against foreign competition. In addition, by this act, the duties have been lowered on most of the articles the farmers buy or they have been put upon the free list.

Appropriations have been made freely to aid the farmers in time of crop failures. The Federal Farm Loan System and the Intermediate Credit Banks have made available to farmers, on loans at a low rate of interest, more than \$2,500,000,000. That effective help has been given to the farmer by the Republican Party since it took charge on March 4, 1921, is indicated by the statement of the Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation. On page one of its annual report dated April 6, 1923, there appears the following:

"The passing of the Sixty-seventh Congress into history marks an epoch in the undertaking of the American Farm Bureau's national legislative campaign. It is not too much to say that the 26 laws passed by that Congress, which were initiated and supported by us, are of far more importance to the American agriculturist than all the legislation relating to agriculture passed since the adoption of our Constitution."

Much Yet to Be Done
Though much has been done to ameliorate the farmers' situation, still more remains to be done, for there exists today a depression in agriculture which in the best interests of all of the people, must be relieved.

The question of the proper relief for agriculture is a trying and perplexing one. The problem is of deep-seated economic importance to every citizen without regard to his occupation or his political party. Properly, its solution is and always should be, nonpartisan. I am convinced that if a small joint com-

mittee of the House and Senate were appointed to study the problem and to find its proper solution, the necessary relief quickly could be afforded. The committee could be assisted in its task by the advice and experience of the most capable experts in the subject whose services can be obtained.

It will be remembered that for years we had great trouble with the problem of settling our standard of value. The failure to settle the question had brought forth the Greenback Party, and later the Free Silver Party. In 1899, that great and able statesman from Maine, Thomas B. Reed, appointed a committee of eleven to draw measure fixing the standard of value. In three weeks the committee had agreed upon a draft of a bill, and the Gold Standard Act of 1900 was the result. We have had no trouble with that question since then.

If such a committee could settle so satisfactorily that great and vexing question, surely a similar committee of able legislators specifically charged with the task could agree upon an agricultural relief plan which would be equally satisfactory.

The solution will be found, and found promptly. Our party has pledged itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of the United States on a basis of economic equality with other industries, to insure its prosperity and success.

Enforcement
To determine the extent to which legislation is beneficial and beyond which it is hurtful, is the province of statesmanship. Good laws, that is, good statesmanship, are the result of the application of common sense and sound judgment to immutable principles. While people may differ as to the wisdom of the enactment of a particular piece of legislation, or as to the expediency of the Constitution in regard thereto, it is impossible to ignore the Constitution, and unthinkable to evade it by a particular administrative policy.

The Constitution of the United States is the keystone of our national structure. Our pride in the hour of prosperity, our consolation and rallying point under every pressure of adversity, and whoever seriously wishes to preserve our Constitution in its full purity and vigor must of necessity wish to have all its articles and amendments honestly obeyed and faithfully enforced.

Both freedom and justice are to be secured only through popular respect for the laws of our country while they remain so, regardless of personal opinion. The Republican Party pledges itself to the faithful enforcement of every article of the Constitution, and to the faithful enforcement of the law.

The Prohibition Amendment ultimately was adopted by all of the states except Connecticut and Rhode Island—not merely by the required three-fourths of the states, but by all except two. Through this voluntary action which binds all the states delegated to the Federal Government their full original power and responsibility on the liquor prohibition question, the Federal Government accepted the power and responsibility so delegated, thereby binding itself, and, accordingly, Congress passed the Volstead Act. For the Federal Government now to adopt, or even to propose or to favor, a policy which would result in violating and evading the Constitution, would be to determine for itself the alcoholic content of beverages to be manufactured, sold and transported throughout the country, would be a direct and indefensible attempt on its part to evade or to repudiate the responsibility so delegated and assumed, and an endeavor to redelegate that responsibility to the several states from whence it came, without any justification for such action.

I believe in meeting an issue squarely, therefore I state that not only am I heartily in favor of faithful enforcement of our laws, but further, I am opposed to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or of the Volstead Act.

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Owen Repudiates Tammany and Smith Not Party

Hoover Best Qualified Man in Many Years, Oklahoma Man Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — By request, Robert L. Owen, former Senator from Oklahoma, has made public the text of his recent letter to Hubert L. Bolen, former Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Oklahoma, in which he gives his reasons for supporting Herbert Hoover for the Presidency.

The letter reads in part as follows: "I am going to support Hoover as the best means of preventing the Tammanyizing of the Democratic Party and of the United States Government. Very fortunately Hoover is personally the best qualified man for the Presidency who has ever been nominated by any party since my youth."

Danger of Tammany
"In doing this I am not repudiating the Democratic Party, much less its true principles. I am repudiating Al Smith, who wronged and then bolted the Democratic Party. I am refusing to consent that the Democratic Party be made the Wet Party of prohibition, of nullification, or a party controlled by the sinister forces behind Tammany."

PRAIRIE FARMERS GET SECOND POOL PAYMENT
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNEPEG, Man.—Farmers in the three prairie provinces who are members of the Canadian wheat pools have received a second interim payment on the 1927-28 wheat crop, totaling more than \$34,000,000. This is the largest intermediate payment ever made by the pool.

The initial payments at the commencement of the season amounted to \$1 per bushel. The first interim payment was 15 cents per bushel, made in March of this year. The latest payment is 25 cents per bushel for No. 1, northern, so that the pool price to date for No. 1 northern is \$1.40 per bushel.

PUPILS' RECORDS CHARTED
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PASADENA, Calif.—The Pasadena Board of Education has approved a new system for maintaining records of the scholastic development of students. The system, known as the "child accounting plan," will take cognizance of the work of pupils from the kindergarten stage until the college period, constituting a continuous record.

Smith Disloyal to Party
"Again, their chosen leader himself was disloyal to the national platform in his announcement that he would use the political power of the party to modify the Volstead Act."

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"As a private person he has the right to demand the repeal of the Volstead Act, and of the Eighteenth Amendment, but as a party leader he has no right whatever to use the political power of the party to defeat the national policy of prohibition which the party greatly cherishes."

Corruption by Tammany
"I am opposed to the control of the Federal Government by Tammany because of its system which has unavoidably developed organized corruption of government and made it the tool of special interests."

"The Tammany group owns its political power to the organized elements of foreign ideals which overwhelmingly compose the Tammany electorate."

"These voters naturally are influenced by their foreign associations. The majority of them probably oppose prohibition and believe in nullification and practice it. The practice of nullification of the Constitution and laws I regard as dangerous to the future welfare of the country. For the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment in New York I think Governor Smith is strictly responsible. The pretense that he favors law enforcement is ridiculous to those who know the conditions in New York."

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MINISTRY SEEKS BETTERMENT OF FRENCH ROADS

Automobile Clubs Exerting Influence in Fostering Improvements

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—The roads of France are a special concern of the Government at the moment. At the Ministry of Public Works, officials are busy working on a scheme which has not been attempted for many years, namely, one which will embrace a program for work over a period of five years or more.

Growth of automobile traffic is forcing the pace of road repairing. The Romans laid out the main arteries, and Napoleon brought them up to date, in part to suit the exigencies of his military campaigns. The last war was a factor in the wearing out of many of the roads leading to the front lines and in the building up of others in the rear.

Needs of Automobilists
But if today the roads are smooth for mile after mile, though their breadth may be due to the Romans and their straightness to Napoleon, the condition of their surfaces is in answer to the needs of the modern automobilist. Where in 1913 there were 100,000 cars, now there are 1,000,000. Some statistics raise this latter number to 3,000,000, including all wheeled traffic. During the same period, the cost of road work has mounted eight or nine times.

M. Poincaré has passed his budgets on time; the franc is stabilized, and a measure of prosperity looms ahead. Those interested, therefore, in the condition of the roads hope to have Parliament accept a bill which will assure a definite program echeled over a period of some years. There is talk also of the creation of a separate roads office to deal especially with matters pertaining to roads. The Ministry of Public Works has even now started in the right direction, as if assuming the first section only of an elaborate scheme were being begun. Of the 25,000 miles of so-called first-grade roads, about one-fourth has now been classified as "Grands Itinéraires," and a start will be made at once to put them in good condition, the work to be completed by 1930. Of secondary roads, there are some 372,800 miles.

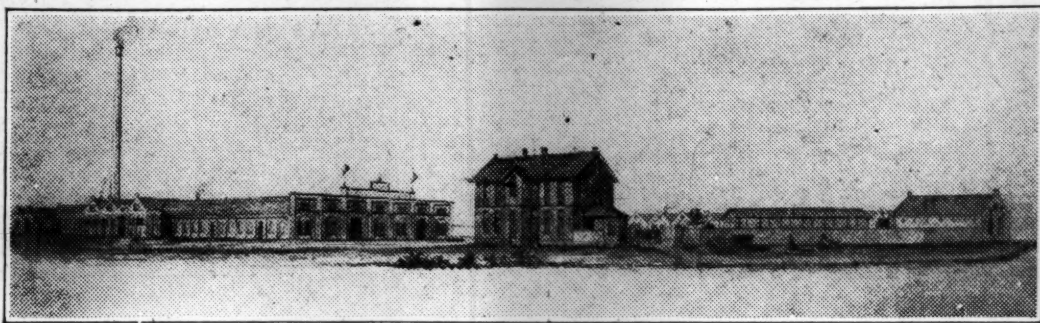
Betterment of Roads
The Automobile Club de France, the Touring Club de France, the Automobile Club de l'Ouest, the Michelin Tire Company, the manufacturers of such cars as the Citroën and Renault, Syndicates d'Initiative, and even the National Economic Council are among the numerous organizations which have most actively fostered the improvement of roadways in this country.

"The kilometer stones are well marked with distances to the approaching small village and to the next town of some size. The roads of France are numbered. For example, following the hands of a clock

about Paris are Routes Nationales 1 to 15, noted on maps and kilometer stones as "N. 1" or "N. 15." Road No. 1 goes to Calais, No. 2 to meet at the Belgian frontier the Brussels road, No. 3 to Rheims, 5 to Geneva, 7 to Lyons, 10 to Bordeaux, 12 to Brest, 13 to Dieppe, and 15 to Cherbourg.

The highly commendable motoring maps of France made by Taride and Michelin, in their district divisional sections, show every road over which a car could possibly pass, even indicating when feasible the probable condition of the road. The secondary roads are divided into three classes: Route Départementale, Chemin de Grande Communication and Chemin d'Intérêt Commun, referred to, respectively, on the maps as D., G. C., and I. C., the bolder letter N being reserved for the Routes Nationales. With a Taride map and a Michelin guidebook describing each town, the motorist in France has everything made very easy for him.

Housing of Great Industrial Enterprise as It Appeared in 1874



FELTEN & GUILLAUME ORIGINAL WORKSHOPS
Founded at Mülheim-on-Rhine as a Branch of the Mother House at Cologne, Which Was Originally a Hemp Ropery.

Arnhem Holds Exhibition of Dutch Colonial Products

Spot Called Loveliest Ever Chosen for an Exhibition—Impressive Idea Gained of Wealth of Holland's Colonies and Possessions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ARNHEM—Hidden among the woods of the hilly country near Arnhem lies the Ita, the colonial exhibition which is daily visited by cardinals of sight-seers and a host of people who take an interest in colonial enterprise or have relations overseas.

An eighteenth-century castle in the center mirrors its graceful tower in the moat; from high poles on the lawns stands of color stream. It is the loveliest place ever chosen for an exhibition. There is shadow everywhere and no dust. The buildings, in lively but harmonious colors with large intermediate spaces, are not too large, yet give a most complete and impressive idea of Holland's rich colony in the East and her promising possessions in the West Indies.

The castle harbors among other treasures beautiful ikats (Indian tissues) sent by Queen Wilhelmina, a collection of Hindu statues and casts from the Burubudur on Java as well as part of the Colonial Institute's Commercial Museum at Amsterdam. Glittering-eyed mulattoes are playing straw hats in the West Indian department where one is surprised by the beautiful specimens of industrial art of Bush Negroes and Indians in gold and wood. In a pendop, a large meeting hall, Javanese dancers daily perform on the rhythmic mystical music of the game lang. A bioscope takes one on a trip to Batavia and farther on to Java, and there is an Indian restaurant with Javanese waiters who delight in being spoken to—as often happens in this polyglot country—in their native tongue. All the inscriptions on the guideposts and rooms are in Malay and Dutch.

Important is the department for tropical hygiene, where Dr. Schuffner, who worked in Sumatra for many years, shows that it was possible from 1890 to 1926 to reduce the mortality among laborers from 136 to 10 per 1000. A deli diorama gives an impression of rubber, tobacco, palm trees and tea plantations in Sumatra and another of Java's flourishing sugar industry. A complete Batak dwelling of the natural life has been sent from Deli, while an Ambon "sea-garment" renders the wonders of the tropical sea.

In the neighborhood of the exhibition, Indian plays are being performed in the open air. It is said that of every three persons one meets at the Hague the first is born in India, the second has made his career there, and the third knows all about it. They are all at Arnhem now. Without doubt over 200,000 people have visited the exhibition in the past six weeks, among whom were the officers of an American warship visiting Amsterdam, a delegation from the committee of the Antwerp exhibition planned in 1930, and thousands of school children, of whom many hundreds are regularly brought from Germany by Rhine steamers.

The Ita is the first large exhibition of Dutch colonial produce and enter-

sion of its citizens, through its Lord Mayor.

They were also surprised to hear that the Lord Mayor is not in a position to give jobs, and that graft is to all intents and purposes utterly unknown in the government of this vast city.

Interest was further shown in the whereabouts of Picaadilly, Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," Buckingham Palace, and there also came the eager question: "Where does Lady Astor live?" for the ambition of one of the senior students, a sprightly gray-haired woman teacher, is to see this fellow townsman of hers from Lynchburg in her place at Westminster as the first British woman M. P.

After spending five days in London and Oxford, the party goes on to Holland, Belgium and France.

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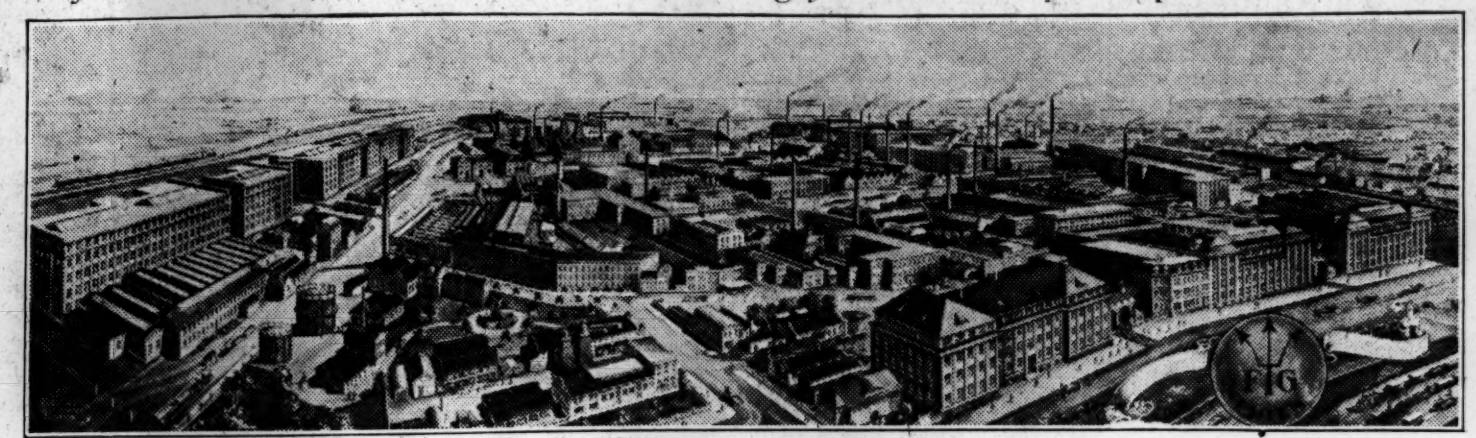
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HOW CARLSWERK HAS EXPANDED FROM EARLY STATUS
The Place Alone Remains the Same—All Else is Changed. For One Wheel That Turned in 1874 Hundreds Now Whirl, Making the Whole Establishment One Busy Hive of Endeavor and Achievement.

Miniature Models of Big Cable Works Shown at Cologne

Felten & Guillaume Carlswerk Equipped With Latest Machinery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COLOGNE—In the section "Daily Press and News Service" of the Cologne Press Exhibition, the miniature models of the cable works, Felten & Guillaume Carlswerk, strongly brings home the fact that the admirable news service of today, almost doing away with obstacles of space and time, are due to the marvelous development and utilization of electrical techniques.

The Carlswerk was founded at Mülheim-on-Rhine in 1874 as a branch of the mother house, Felten & Guillaume in Cologne, dating back to 1826 and originally a hemp ropery. When in the thirties of last century wire ropes were invented, Felten & Guillaume had extended their hemp ropery to the manufacture of wire ropes. This was the first wire rope factory in Europe and possibly the oldest in the world. Chiefly used for towing purposes when first made, wire rope soon became an important technical agent.

A Small Beginning
In 1835 Felten & Guillaume opened galvanizing shops. A few years later they built wire-drawing mills. The ore rods for these are provided by rolling mills equipped with the most up-to-date machinery. Bars of iron, steel, aluminum, copper and brass pass from furnace to furnace, growing longer and thinner as they wind their way like fiery snakes. The thinnest gauges are drawn through diamonds, and these glossy, silken wire threads are as soft and fine as human hair.

At an early date Felten & Guillaume had been intrusted with providing galvanizing shops. A few years later they built wire-drawing mills. The ore rods for these are provided by rolling mills equipped with the most up-to-date machinery. Bars of iron, steel, aluminum, copper and brass pass from furnace to furnace, growing longer and thinner as they wind their way like fiery snakes. The thinnest gauges are drawn through diamonds, and these glossy, silken wire threads are as soft and fine as human hair.

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SOIL ECONOMIST DECLARES FARM AID IS BEFOGGED

Relief, He Says, Lies in Crop
Stabilization, Not in Sur-
plus or Equalization

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — The declaration that an "almost entirely negative program," with respect to agriculture has been followed in the last four years, and that the solution of the agricultural situation must be in terms of the stabilization of production was made at the close of the Institute of Public Affairs by Dr. John D. Black, professor of agricultural economics at Harvard University.

Dr. Black, who led the Institute round-table on "The Agricultural Problem," in his summary of the two weeks' discussions of the group of experts gave an analysis of the present farm situation and suggested a relief program in direct contrast to many of the statements made by Senator Curtis, Republican vice-presidential nominee, in his acceptance speech a few hours later, when he declared that agriculture is the basic industry of the country; and "without the help which the Republican Party has given, it would be infinitely worse than it is."

Speaking from the viewpoint of the economist, Dr. Black deplored that attention has been almost entirely centered on the so-called surplus question, which he believes to be a minor part of the agricultural program. The McNary-Haugen proposal, he said, does not touch the heart of the problem—which is "to prevent the recurring of periods of over-production of certain products"—and the preoccupation of opponents and defenders with this legislation, and the equalization fee, has prevented consideration of a co-ordinated national program to put agriculture on a permanently stable basis. Since 1922, Dr. Black said, there has been no farm legislation of any consequence, due to this preoccupation with the McNary-Haugen proposals.

Says Program a Negative One

"It is unfortunate that the surplus problem could not have been settled years ago when it was first raised, so as to leave the field open for a program of even more important legislation," said Dr. Black. "Positive leadership would have accomplished this. Instead, an almost entirely negative program with respect to agriculture has been followed in the last four years."

The following nonpartisan program, involving legislation by the Federal Government and by the states, and in which the farm organizations should co-operate, was outlined by Dr. Black as representing the best thought of the experts who for two weeks have been discussing the farm problem at the institute sessions:

A program of taxation that would raise a larger proportion of public moneys from income and less from taxation of real estate, which puts a disproportionate burden on agriculture, supporting public highways more than at present out of gasoline and automobile taxes, and less out of taxes on farm property; improvement of educational facilities in the rural communities; a constructive land utilization policy with a new development program for critical areas, and setting up of more adequate machinery, under a more sympathetic administration.

"The Government must plan its agricultural policy with a view to its effect on the rural and urban population," concluded Dr. Black. "Within

the last 10 years the percentage of the population living on farms has declined from 35 to less than 25 per cent. The rate of this change has been accelerating; the point has been reached where the Nation need conscientiously to debate the question as to how agricultural it wishes to be."

Conciliation for Peace

A summary of the conclusions of the round table on "Our Latin-American Relations," as outlined by its leader, Dr. John H. Latane of Johns Hopkins University, emphasized the need for the development of conciliation and compulsory arbitration among the Pan-American republics as the ultimate solution for the perplexing problems which have recently faced the United States Government in South America and the Caribbean area.

"For the present, the United States should at least adopt the policy of conferring with some of the more stable and important Latin-American states before landing marines or resorting to intervention in any of the weaker states; such a course would allay criticism and hard feeling," it was suggested.

Dr. Charles G. Maphis, dean of the summer quarter, University of Virginia, and director of the Institute of Public Affairs, expressed great satisfaction with the enlarged program and undoubted success of its second session. The attendance at the 1928 session consisted of 116 Virginia delegates appointed by Harry Flood Byrd, Governor; 21 delegates appointed by national organizations; 276 registered members representing 37 states and 6 foreign countries and 812 registered visitors.

"This increase in those participating and attending, over the number enrolled last year, is gratifying evidence that the institute is meeting a popular need," said Dr. Maphis. "The institute seems to be serving admirably the purpose those who conceived and organized it had in mind, namely, to establish here at the University of Virginia, in the shadow of Monticello and in the South, a forum for the discussion of our national problems with a view to promoting liberalism and tolerance in the consideration of political and other questions upon which men differ."

699 Architects Enter Competition

Lighthouse Honoring Colum-
bus Will Be Erected at
Santo Domingo

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Forty-eight countries are now represented in the architectural competition that will begin Sept. 1, 1928, for the selection of a design for a monumental lighthouse to be erected at Santo Domingo, to honor the memory of Columbus. The contest is being held in accordance with the terms of a resolution adopted at the Fifth International Conference of American States.

The permanent committee of the governing board of the Pan-American Union intrusted with the carrying out of the project announces that the total number of architects who have entered the competition is now 699, of which 316 are from Europe, 299 from North America, 75 from the republics of Latin America and the remainder from other countries. A total of 287 architects from the United States have registered for the contest.

An international jury of three, to be selected by the competitors, will meet at Madrid, Spain, in April, 1929, for the purpose of selecting 10 designs. The authors of these designs will then compete for the purpose of choosing a final design. Each of the 10 architects whose design is selected as a result of the first competition will receive \$2000. There will also be 10 honorable mentions of \$500 each. The author of the design placed first as a result of the second competition will receive a prize of \$10,000 and will be declared the architect of the lighthouse. The competitor whose design is placed second will receive \$7500. Third prize will be \$5000, fourth prize \$2500, and \$1000 will be awarded to each of the other six competitors.

League to Ponder Future Relation to Agriculture

74 States Have Now Signed
Charter of International
Institute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—One of the questions which at present is attracting great attention both here and at Geneva is that of the future relations between the International Institute of Agriculture and the League of Nations. The former, which owes its origin to the late David Lubin, and to the generosity of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, has now been in existence for 23 years, and may therefore be regarded as the pioneer of official international institutions.

The number of states which have signed the charter of the International Institute of Agriculture has risen from 40 in 1905 to 74 in 1928. Of late years the institute has considerably extended its activities, which are now directed to practical international action in agriculture.

There has lately been growing among statesmen and economists a realization of the importance of agriculture in the restoration of Europe. This tendency found expression in the second meeting of the Economic Council of the League of Nations held at Geneva last May, where it was unanimously agreed that agriculture should have a place not inferior to that of industry in the attention of the council.

It is complained that the institute is not internationally controlled as it should be, and that it is much influenced by Italian interests. For these reasons, Prof. A. Hobson, the American delegate, has ceased to give active participation to the institute since January last and has moved to Geneva, where he has established a new office. Professor Hobson's action, however, should not be regarded as a definite withdrawal of the United States from the institute.

The necessity of closer co-operation between the League and the institute, as well as the precise definition of their respective functions with regard to agricultural problems is recognized both in Rome and in Geneva. With a view to enable the institute to overcome its present difficulties, the Italian Government has approached the states which signed the charter of the institute, founding the International Institute of Agriculture to inquire whether they had any objection against the opening of negotiations to define the question of the institute's relations with the League of Nations.

Having received favorable replies, the Italian Government has instructed their principal delegate at Geneva to request the Council of the League to study the question and to determine the relations between the two international institutions.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WILL TEST MARKET LAW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—After repeated failures to test the legality of British Columbia's drastic experimental marketing law, farmers, in co-operation with the Government, are launching proceedings which will decide finally whether the Province has the right to fix prices for agricultural produce. The case will take the form of a prosecution against potato growers in the Fraser Valley, charged with violating the law. Their defense will be that the Provincial Legislature has no power to enact such a statute because it interferes with Dominion jurisdiction over trade and commerce. The Provincial Government will argue that the law is constitutional and will take the case to the Imperial Privy Council in London because it considers the statute vital to the welfare of agriculture.

Predicts Safe Planes



MAJ. L. D. GARDNER,
President of the Aeronautical Cham-
ber of Commerce of America, Who
Predicts the Manufacture of a
"Fool-Proof" Airplane in 1929.

"Safe" Airplane Expected in 1929

L. D. Gardner Cites Progress
Toward Main Safeguards
Needed in Aviation

"The fool-proof airplane is in sight; it will land in the United States in 1929," is the confident prediction of Maj. Lester D. Gardner, newly elected president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America.

He believes that the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics will succeed in its efforts through its safety competition to make the airplane 100 per cent stable and reliable as a flying machine. The two other problems, those of qualified piloting and fire, are being solved by two other agencies, Major Gardner asserts. The progress which is being made by the industry in the development and perfection of airplane motors—including the adoption of the Diesel type heavy oil engine—will practically eliminate the hazard, he says. The Department of Commerce is providing the public with a certificate of a pilot's ability that is expected to guarantee the third element that goes into safety flying.

Mr. Gardner was appointed last year by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, as an American delegate to the Fourth International Aviation Congress in Rome. Mr. Gardner has flown more than 21,000 miles over the European airways studying facilities and methods there.

He is also president of the Aeronautical Industries, Inc., a financing company organized last June to invest in the securities of various airplane manufacturing and transport companies. He was formerly the owner and publisher of Aviation, an aeronautical trade magazine.

SALMON INCREASE 50 PER CENT
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—The salmon pack this season in the Fraser River district shows more than 100 per cent increase up to the present time as compared with last season. The Rivers Inlet district shows the best catch of salmon in three years.



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Italy Sells Native Olive Oil; Imports Foreign for Home

Extraction of Oil Carried On
in Mills Equipped With
Latest Machinery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The Mediterranean countries may be said to have a natural monopoly of the olive, and of these the two largest producers of olive oil are Spain and Italy. The economic importance of the olive to Italy may be judged from the fact that the annual value of its oil and by-products was estimated in the years 1923-26 at about 2,000,000,000 lire.

The olive has been cultivated from remote antiquity in Italy. Today a little over one-fifth of the farm lands of the country are planted to this valuable tree. Statistics show that in 1926, 579,200 hectares were devoted exclusively to its cultivation, while the olive was grown in union with other crops on a further area of 1,744,000 hectares, the yield in oil from which is approximately equivalent to that obtained from 570,000 hectares planted to olives alone.

The most important olive-growing districts of the Italian Peninsula are those of Apulia, Calabria, Sicily, Tuscany and Liguria. While oil of the first finest quality is produced in the two last mentioned provinces, the south predominates for quantity, as is shown by the fact that 75 per cent of Italian olive oil comes from the southern provinces and the islands; 20 per cent from central Italy, and only a little over 4.5 per cent from the northern section. Indeed, in some parts of the south, more especially in Apulia, the olive is the staple farm crop round which the agricultural economy of the whole province centers.

The crushing of the olives and the extraction of the oil is no longer carried on, as it was even 20 years ago, as a farm industry. The old hand presses have been scrapped and oil mills equipped with the most up-to-date machinery have been installed in large, clean, airy buildings. Oil refining and refining is now a leading Italian industry, representing a large capital investment, and one in which so-called rationalization has made rapid progress.

The annual consumption of edible olive oil on the home market is estimated at about five per cent of the total quantity required for home consumption up to nearly 200,000 metric tons per annum. Italian output would not, therefore, suffice to meet this demand and supply the large requirements of the export trade if recourse were not had to imported oils, refined in Italy, and placed on the home market, thus reaping for export the Italian olive oil needed by foreign markets, where its reliable quality and standard types secure for it a steady custom. Thus in the case of edible oils the same phenomenon is occurring which can be observed for other products.

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namely, Italian oils are largely exported, while the home requirements are met to some extent by foreign imports.

The most important market for Italian olive oil is that of the United States, where the demand has grown very notably of recent years, and is still capable of considerable development, for the use of olive oil is rapidly spreading from the foreign colonies to the general American public. In 1921 American imports of olive oil did not exceed 10,500,000 pounds, valued at \$237,858; they now exceed 80,000,000 pounds per annum.

The characteristics of Italian olive oil vary according to the districts whence it comes. Three standard qualities are on the market: extra fine, fine, and edible. The oil is generally of a pale yellow or golden color and a connoisseur can easily distinguish the light, fluid, limpid, straw-colored oils of Liguria and Lucca from the denser, more luscious, darker oils of Bari and Sardinia with their slightly nutty flavor, each excellent in its degree and suited to different tastes. The flavor and odor of all these oils are those of the olive, and they leave no oily taste in the mouth.

WELSH LODGE ELECTS WOMAN PRESIDENT

UTICA, N. Y.—Mrs. Richard R. Williams of Utica is the first woman to serve as president of the Grand Lodge of American Iovites, an organization of Welsh men and women. Her election took place at the annual convention this week in Bar Harbor, Pa. A silver cup for having secured the most members during the year was awarded to Goronwy Men's Lodge of Utica.

Other grand officers chosen are: Vice-president, I. Jones, Chicago; treasurer, William E. Jones, New York; secretary, Charles T. Williams, Rome, N. Y.; trustees, John Rees Williams, New York, and Evan Jones, Utica; librarian, R. O. Williams, Utica.

OLD APPLETON HOUSE MAY BE RESTORED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—In response to urgent appeals from many sources and on the advice of the Massachusetts Tercentenary Committee, a movement is being started to save the stately old building on East Street, known for many years as the Appleton House, where Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote "The Clock on the Stairs."

The site of this house, one of the landmarks of the Berkshires, is to be taken by eminent domain for a new high school for the city. Removal of the house to a lot directly to the west, where the building could be restored to its appearance of 1845, when the poem was written, is being considered.

PERMANENT WAVE

Large, Flat, Loose Wave
Given by Mr. Martin
Personally
\$12
Our last year's waves speak for themselves

Place Your Daughter

in a Home School for girls. Special advantage in teaching English, French, Music, Speaking Voice, Rhythm, Handwork, Loving care given and balanced diet. Best references. Boys and girls in Day School.
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WASHINGTON, D. C. MILLINERY

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One Block West of the White House
Tourists Welcome
HOME COOKING
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LUNCHEON 50c - 75c
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ALSO A LA CARTE

Park Savings Bank

"The Community Bank"
Under Supervision U. S. Treasury Dept.
Resources over \$5,000,000
14th and Kenyon Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Whether you seek a small remembrance or an elaborate memento—our stocks allow a most satisfactory selection. We invite your inspection.

W HETHER you seek a small remembrance or an elaborate memento—our stocks allow a most satisfactory selection. We invite your inspection.

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Puzzle of Finding Farm Homes Now Solved by Clock System

City Dweller No Longer Has Advantage Over His Rural
Brother—Symbol Such as 4-2-B-24 Tells Just
Where Farmer Lives and How Far It Is

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—A new system by which every rural resident in Oneida County will have just as definite an address as the city dweller has been inaugurated here.

Farmers have long felt the need of having their farms located by specific addresses, and the new "clock system" which was installed after a careful survey extending over five weeks provides an accurate location for practically every rural home in Oneida County.

Everyone who has ever tried to find a farm by general directions in a given locality knows the uncertainty which attended the process. Farmer Jones, for instance, lives so many miles northeast of somewhere and then west for half a mile! It was a puzzle, the solution of which depended on how widely the farmer was known and how well acquainted the seeker was with the country roads.

The new system eliminates uncertainty and provides each farmer with an address which gives direction, distance, and specific location all at a glance.

Any center, such as a town, is chosen. From it radiate 12 lines such as would be drawn from the center of a clock through the 12 numbers on the dial. Concentric circles one mile apart are added.

The number 12 stands for the north—just as it indicates the uppermost point on the clock's dial. The number 6 indicates the south; 3 indicates east and 9 west. The first number of the address indicates the direction of the house from the nearest town; the next number gives the distance of the place from the town; the third character is a letter, indicating the road on which the house stands; and the last digit is the number of the house.

A farmer's address, therefore, might be 4-2-B-24. "Unscrambled"

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COLUMBIA RD. AT 18th ST.
OPPOSITE AMBASSADOR
Columbia 5042
4-Course Dinner
Every Evening, 5-7:30
75c
Breakfast (Self Service) 7:30 to 9:30
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Sunday Dinner, 12:30 to 2:30, \$1.00
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The PALAIS ROYAL

G STREET AT ELEVENTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Smartly Poised is the Head That Wears a New Fall Hat

New Felt Millinery

3.50
Nothing will freshen up your whole wardrobe—nothing adds so much to your smartness—as a new Autumn hat. These models, quite new, are in flattering new shapes, with youthful lines, and in the newest colors, including Spanish wine, the new English greens, marmalade and other browns.

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Firmly holding the reference book in any position, as virtually a part of your lesson books, the Elderway Reference Holder becomes at once the greatest convenience for less than study. References are always before your eyes, either when sitting or reclining. The left hand supporting all three books, the right is free to turn the pages. Of wonderful assistance to all students. Used with or without book markers. Does not harm books in any way—fits books of different thicknesses. Durable and dignified. Harmonizes with books. Ideal for traveling and for gift. Weight only 1 1/2 ounces.

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Improved leather case, snugly holding your own books with Elderway Reference Holder in place—books with or without markers. Finest top-grain, black, pebbled leather—case substantial and uncrushable.

Elderway Reference Holder, \$2.75
Elderway Carrying Case, \$1.75
Special case to include three or more books, \$3.75
Name stamped in gold inside...75c
Postage prepaid. All articles will be sent on approval, gladly. Write for illustrated literature.

THE ELDERWAY CO.
Sheffer Bldg. 6th and Pine
SEATTLE, WASH.

FINAL CLEARANCE

Entire Remaining Stock of
TROPICAL SUITS
Formerly \$15 and \$16.50... \$11.50
Tropical Worsteds, Linens and \$14.50
Mohair, formerly \$20 and \$22
Tropical Worsteds, (2-piece) \$18.50
Formerly \$22 and \$24... \$13.50
3-Piece English Tansels and \$23.50
Tropicals, formerly \$25 and \$40
Tropical Worsteds (3-piece) \$28.50
Formerly \$45 and \$50...
Alterations at Cost

Stein-Block
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Delicious Food With Service
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Animal Town Flying Club

By RALPH BERGENGREN

"WHATEVER your father thinks he is doing," said Mrs. Bear to Ellen and Tommie, "I'm sure I do not know."

"I asked him," said Ellen.

"I asked him, too," said Tommie.

"But he just told us to go away and play," said Ellen.

"And not to ask questions about things we are too young to understand," said Tommie.

"It's no use asking your father to tell you anything unless he wants to," said Mrs. Bear.

"He looks like a bird," said Tommie.

"Why do you suppose Papa wants to look like a bird, Mamma?"

"Like a bird on a bicycle," said Ellen.

"Why do you suppose Papa wants to look like a bird on a bicycle, Mamma?"

"Only it isn't all of a bicycle," said Tommie.

"It hasn't any wheels, and when he works with his feet he just makes a kind of windmill go round and round at the back."

"When we asked him about it," said Ellen, "he was quite cross."

Mrs. Bear and Tommie and Ellen were looking out of the kitchen window of the den into the backyard where, in all his spare time for the last two weeks, Mr. Bear had been mysteriously busy. As Tommie had said, Mr. Bear looked like a bird, for he had made himself a pair of large wings which he wore over his back. And, as Ellen had said, he looked like a bird on a bicycle, only it was a bicycle without wheels and had a kind of windmill behind it.

Mr. Bear had managed to stand this contraption up on a couple of boxes so that he could sit in the saddle and pedal with his feet, while he pedaled he hunched his shoulders this way and that way so that his wings were first sticking out one way and then sticking out another. The faster he worked his feet the faster the windmill went round and round. It made a fine whirring noise, and Mr. Bear got very warm and had to stop every few minutes to mop his brow with his red bandanna handkerchief, but nothing else happened. Now it seems to me that what Mr. Bear thought he was trying to do was just simply almost impossible. And that perhaps is why Mrs. Bear and Ellen and Tommie couldn't guess what it was. He was hopeful about it, but not certain, and that is why he had not told Mrs. Bear and Ellen and Tommie what he thought he was trying to do. When you are trying to do something that you well know is difficult, you don't like to tell people who will almost certainly discourage you by telling you that you can't do it. So you just let them wonder, and then, when you have done it, you tell them.

Mr. Bear had not even told Mrs. Bear and Ellen and Tommie that he was a member of the Animal Town Flying Club, Mr. Bear's cousin, Mayor Bear, was president of the club, and among the members were Mr. Raccoon, Mr. Fox, Mr. Rabbit, Mr. Squirrel, who was editor of the Animal Town Gazette, and Mr. Rat, and several other gentle animals who were interested in flying.

It was one of the rules of the club that every member should make his own flying machine. But a gentleman doesn't like to be laughed at a bit more than a gentleman does, so they had kept the club a secret, and just let everybody wonder what they thought they were trying to do.

Curiosity at the Mothers' Club

"What Mr. Rat thinks he is trying to do," said Mrs. Rat to Mrs. Bear, meeting her at the Animal Town Mothers' Club, "I'm sure I don't know. If you will believe me, Mrs. Bear, that animal has taken to playing with a balloon. And such a balloon!" said Mrs. Rat, holding up both her front paws to show her astonishment. "Like a big doughnut it is, with a basket hung under it. He lets it go up just off the ground at the end of a rope. And then he sits for hours at a time just fussing with some kind of a thingumbob in the basket. But when I, or the children, ask him what he thinks he is trying to do, he is quite cross. His behavior agitates me."

"I am agitated about Mr. Bear," said Mrs. Bear. "He puts on a pair of wings he has made, like a bird, and sits on a bicycle without wheels, and works with his feet, and wiggles the wings with his shoulders. What he thinks he is trying to do I'm sure I don't know. And if anybody asks him he shows temper."

The truth is nearly every member of the Animal Town Flying Club had his own idea of how to make a flying machine. Mayor Bear argued that if one balloon was good, two balloons would be better. Mr. Raccoon and Mr. Squirrel, not Editor Squirrel but his cousin Henry, worked together on something that looked like a box kite. But Henry Squirrel was making a parachute. "That'll be the real fun," said Henry, clapping his front paws. "First you go up—up in the flying machine, and then you open your parachute, and jump off, and come down—down like a leaf in a breeze. Oh, how jolly it must be to float through the air like a leaf in a breeze!"

John Rabbit and Ebenezer Raccoon each had a book called "How to Make an Airplane at Home," and were trying to make something like the pictures in the book. John Hare, the popular groceryman, was trying to make a flying machine that looked like a butterfly, perhaps because he sold butter, and Joseph Squirrel, who was a bachelor, had made the Mouses, was trying to make a flying machine that looked like a goose. But that seemed more sensible than Mr. Fox, who was trying to make a flying machine that looked like a horse.

The only member of the club who didn't seem to be doing anything at all was Editor Squirrel, and when any other member asked him how he was getting along with his flying machine, Editor Squirrel just smiled, and never said a word. It was a busy time in the back yards of Animal Town.

The only animals outside the Animal Town Flying Club who knew what the members thought they were trying to do were the Mouses, who lived near Joseph Squirrel. That was because Joseph wanted somebody to help him, and so one day he had asked little Willie Mouse if he could

keep a secret. "Yes, sir," said Willie Mouse, "if I may tell it to my father and mother." "That is just the answer I should have expected, Willie," said Mr. Squirrel. "But can they keep a secret?" "My father and mother can do almost anything," said Willie. "I guess they can keep a secret."

So Mr. Squirrel and Willie, who he thought he was trying to do, and promised to take Willie up in the flying machine if his father and mother were willing. When Willie told Mr. and Mrs. Mouse what Mr. Squirrel thought he was trying to do, Mr. Mouse laughed till he shook and Mrs. Mouse laughed till she had to dry her eyes with her apron. And when Willie asked if he might go up in the flying machine with Mr. Squirrel when it was finished, Mr. and Mrs. Mouse had laughed and laughed and laughed, and said that he might.

A Week Later

Now it was about a week or two after Mrs. Bear had been talking with Mrs. Rat at the Mothers' Club. Mr. Bear was busy in the back yard, and Mrs. Bear and Tommie and Ellen were looking out of the kitchen window.

"I do wish I knew what your father thinks he is trying to do," said Mrs. Bear.

"We asked him yesterday," said Tommie, "if he was just exercising."

"He said he wasn't just exercising," said Ellen. "He said, 'No, No, No, No, No.'"

"It's a windy morning to be working so hard," said Mrs. Bear. "Why—just look at your father!"

For all at once Mr. Bear had begun to fly. He began to go up. He pedaled quicker and quicker, and the windmill went around faster and faster, and up went Mr. Bear.

"Hurrah! Hurrah!" shouted Mr. Bear, waving his paw. "I've done it! All I need now is a little practice."

And away Mr. Bear flew.

There is only one word I know to describe how surprised Mrs. Bear and Ellen and Tommie were to see Mr. Bear flying away like that. They were flabbergasted. They were unable to move. They just stood and stared after Mr. Bear. And in about five minutes they saw Mr. Bear flying back.

After that, of course, the secret was out, and everybody in Animal Town knew about the Animal Town Flying Club. Editor Squirrel printed an article about it in the Animal Town Gazette, with large letters at the top which said:

BEAR CONQUERS AIR

There was a picture of Mr. Bear when he was a cub, and another of him when he had grown up. There was a poem by John Owl, which began:

"High in the air
Plies Wentworth Bear
Where none before him flew.
With great surprise
We saw him rise
On his I. C. U. 2."

Mr. Bear was a hero, and all the other members of the Animal Town Flying Club worked harder than ever so that they could be heroes. Nearly every other day there was an article, and sometimes several, telling how this member and that had finished his flying machine and was up in the air. Editor Squirrel was up in the air himself with a balloon and a couple of strong crows that he had hired to drag it. Before very long everybody was up except Joseph Squirrel.

"Of all the silly things that ever

Maxie's Mixed-Up Maxims



DHRA TI EWN LOD
OT CIRSKT OGD
ETHAC NA SI

The Letters in Each Group Can Be Arranged to Form a Word, and When the Resulting Words Are Placed in the Right Order, You Will Find the Maxim Little Maxie Mixer Mixed. The Illustration Furnishes a Clue. Last Week's Maxim: Half a Loaf is Better Than No Bread.

My Jewel House

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The king—he has a jewel house,
And so have I.
His house is barred and bolted tight,
Mine's open to the sky.

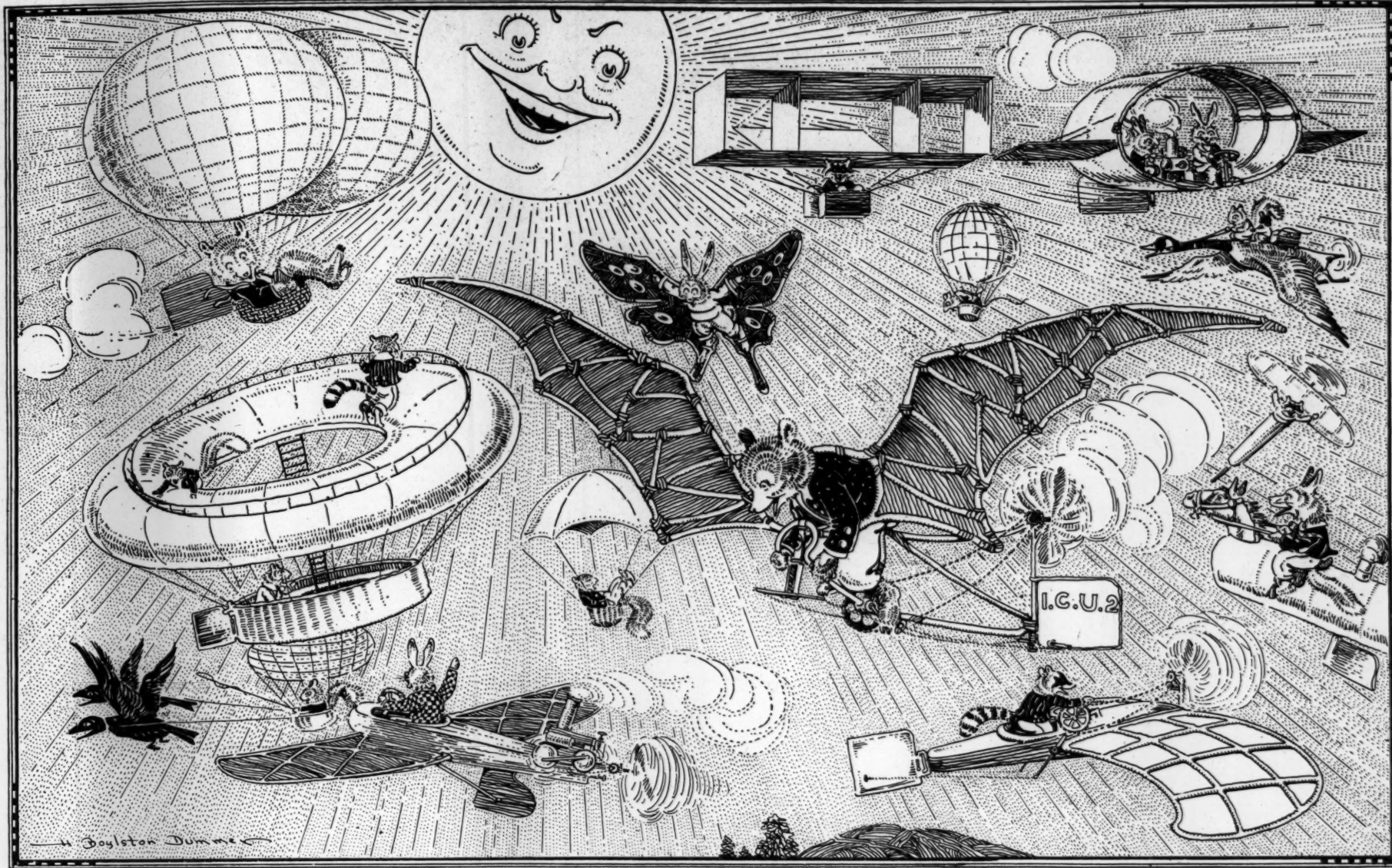
I walk among my jewels fair
That stud the meadow grass;
Old Brindle, underneath the tree,
Lows faintly as I pass.

She cannot see the radiant gems
That greet my happy eye;
She sees just grasses wet with dew,
Not gems—I wonder why.

She crops the grass so fresh and sweet
And never does she dream
How diamonds and rubies bright
On every green blade gleam.

She feeds on pearls and emeralds
At early morning's light,
And swallows purple amethysts
With every dewy bite.

Yet, though they may seem lost to day,
Fresh store tomorrow brings;
And so I think my jewel house
Is richer far than kings'.
C. G. R.



Every Member of the Animal Town Flying Club Was Up in the Air.

The Story About Going to the Beach

By MYRTA LITTLE DAVIES

A LITTLE AUGUST TALE
When the sun is twinkling softly
And bedtime's on the way,
My mother tells me little tales
Of once upon a day.

ONCE upon a day, after the haying was over, our whole family—Mother and Father and my sister Editha and Aunt Mollie from Big Hill and I—started for the beach. We went to some beach every August for one long, gorgeous day, but this particular year was about the most gorgeous of any, because we went to quite a new beach. That is, it was one we had never seen before.

Cliff Beach was the name of it, and Aunt Mollie had told us about the great gray-brown racks where the gulls flew, and the stores, and hundreds of little cottages along the shore, and she said there were about the prettiest shells and the finest sand on the whole coast. So, when the morning to start really came and we saw a pink streak where the sand was going to be, Editha and I jumped up and down with joy. "I must go down to the sea again, to the vagrant gypsy life," sang Father in his deepest bass.

Mother had made up pretty new dresses for the gala day. Editha's was thin and cool, with little blue sprays of flowers on it, and a blue sash. Mine was thin and cool, with rose sprays of flowers on it, and a rose sash. Our broad-brimmed hats had ribbons to match on them, and long ends hung down in back. Aunt Mollie had given Editha a rose bathing suit and me a blue one. Father had made strong wooden shovels, and on each of them he tied these lines from the garden of verses:

When I was down beside the sea,
A wooden spade they gave to me,
To dig the sandy shore.

My holes were empty like a cup,
In every hole the sea came up.
Till it could hold no more.

And that's just what happened. But first, of course, we had to get there—to the sea, I mean.

Our Two-Seated Wagon

Dan, one of our sorrel horses, took us part way in the two-seated democrat wagon, with clean linen dusters over our laps, and umbrellas under the seats in case it rained, and big baskets of lunch in case we were hungry. And weren't we, even before we got there!

We drove down Fairy Lane, before the sun got up, too, and we counted flowers along the roadside, and the one that saw the most kinds was going to unpack the lunch. We all saw buttercups and daisies, of course, and red clover, and the new golden-rod and Queen Anne's lace, and thoroughwort and soapwort, from which we could make the fluffiest suds. But Aunt Mollie spied a tall piece of mullein with a kingbird on top. Then Editha saw a purple cone flower and I saw the first purple aster and some purplish catnip. Then Editha saw some bright pink yarrow and some pigeon berry, and just before we got to the beach, she saw a daisy with a downy center and some wintergreen. So it was Editha who unpacked the lunch.

Father put Dan up at a barn near where the car stopped, and we had only 15 minutes to wait, but it seemed hours. The car was packed. Everybody was off to Cliff Beach. How fast we went! First down the village street and by the brick town hall. Then through the big woods, so fast we had to hold on to our hats, and clutch the lunch baskets. The air smelled of pine cones and ferns, for miles and miles, till all at once, "I smell the ocean," cried Editha, and almost lost her hat. The smell of the ocean from "the little waiting, dune-set road that comrades with the sea." That's what Martha Haskell Clark said just a little while ago.

I saw the sea first that day, the misty blue over the tops of the little houses, and the two big hotels. Mother heard it first and sang a bit of an old Gaelic ballad, "Hush, the waves are rolling in, white with foam, white with foam." And they

were, higher and higher. Mother said, "Like the wings of sea-birds, flash the white-caps of the sea," and Father said the sea was "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue" that day.

We left our baskets at the hotel and went to a bath house and changed into our bathing suits so that we could join the jolly crowd on the beach. First we paddled in the water and it felt as cold as jelly-fish at first. After a while, though, it was delicious.

The Color of August

Suddenly an extra big wave swept over our heads and slushed us off the ground, and father had to pick us out, and we felt all full of salt water. We dried our hair in the sun, and we kept getting redder and redder, and the things we did! We chased each other up and down the hard sand, and climbed the brown-gray cliffs and watched some men fishing and some gulls flying. We picked shells along the shore—pink shells and white and green, and smooth stones.

Aunt Mollie said that out on the western coast there are lots of ab-

alone shells like mother of pearl. "Abalone is the color of August," she said. "Not the vivid fire opal of June, but colors with a veil over them."

We dug the holes I told you about in the sand, and we filled great baskets with dry sand to take home to play in and to clean the kitchen floor and steel knives with. "Cheu Editha and I put on our pretty dresses and we strolled back by the 'little waiting, dune-set road,' to the marshes, and picked everlasting peas, purple with rubery leaves, and sea lavender, and when we got back to the shore we were so hungry, we just begged the folks to have dinner right away."

And what do you think we had besides jam and peanut sandwiches and cakes and tarts and sugar crullers, and the jars of milk we had brought from home? We had great bowls of creamy fish chowder from the hotel, and at the end, chocolate ice cream that the salt had got in by mistake! We ate it just the same, out on the fine white sand, out of little pasteboard baskets, under the blazing sun with the little houses behind us, and lots of folk round us, and little ships sailing in front of us. O, but it was nice!

After lunch Aunt Mollie took us all to call on a friend who had one of the little cottages. There was a board walk all the way, but Editha and I waded along in the sand. It felt like sugar and salt warmed in the oven with a soft "coo." We saw the loveliest gray-white gulls, and

the upmost strokes—but we must do the best we can."

Mrs. Gray Pigeon ran along the ground with Rosytoes close behind her. He tapped his little wings just as she told him to do; when she gave the signal he squatted for the upward spring; but when she soared up into the air Rosytoes stayed on the ground. Over and over, very patiently, Mother Gray Pigeon took him through it all, but each time when she looked back there he was on the ground.

"There is no help for it," Father Pigeon told his wife, as darkness came on, "he can't fly and that is all there is to it. Find a sure place for him to spend the night and come to bed."

It seemed rather queer in the nest with only one little pigeon and it would have seemed strange to Rosytoes to be going asleep alone under the rose bush if he had not been too tired even to think of it.

A little earlier than usual the next morning Mr. Gray Pigeon waked his wife with a soft "coo."

"We have a busy day before us," he reminded her. "If we are to teach Rosytoes to fly we must as well take Silverwings along over to the park and teach them both at the same time."

So while Mother Pigeon went to waken Rosytoes, Silverwings was shown how to come down from his nest.

What a busy day they made of it! But in the end, Father Pigeon felt fully satisfied with what had been done.

"They do it very well, I think," agreed Mother Gray Pigeon, watching her children in the distance. "I'm quite proud of them!"

She would have been even more proud, though she would very likely have smiled a bit to herself, if she could have heard what Rosytoes was saying, that very minute, to a young robin in the tree above him.

"You had better stop leaning out over the edge of your nest, young man, or you'll get into trouble!" he said in his most grown-up manner. "Time enough for that when you know something about flying."

"I wish I could fly," sighed the robin. "It must be a lot of fun."

"It is," declared Rosytoes, "but one has to go about it in the right way. Your mother will teach you when the time comes. I daresay she knows more about when you are ready for it than you do. And if you take my advice you'll stop looking out over the side of that nest!"

we found bright pieces of moss and seaweed, like brown rubber ribbons, to take home.

The little house was the tiniest I ever saw. Just one room, with everything in it you needed to live a whole summer with. The lady gave us some salt water taffy and a sweet basket, made of sweet grass. She had bought it from a gypsy who had made it herself.

After that we went into the little shops and bazaars along the beach and looked at shells and dishes with flying ribbons on them, and celluloid wheels whirling, and came with flying ribbons on them. A music box was playing, and there was the smell of the salt waves. Editha and I bought a postcard picture of the waves to take home.

Then we all went for a ride on the merry-go-round. I chose a gold lion that went up and down and round at the same time. Editha chose a beautiful gray horse that pranced.

We went down on the beach again, and it didn't seem any time at all before the sun began to sink over the marshes. It left a strip of rose and lavender and gold in the west, and we ate our supper back of Aunt Mollie's friend's house, so we could see the river flowing into the marsh, and "the little crooning sunset road, set shoulder to the sea."

Father and mother always let us stay for supper, to see the sunset, and the gulls flying back to their rocks and the stars blossoming, and the lights along the shore.

We took the electric back to the end of the line, and Dan was waiting to drive us home, and we did need our umbrellas from under the seats, where the moss and the sand and the shells and the smell of the sea was packed. But just before we got home, the moon peeped out, and he said the stars were "gowning the sea!" And over us, thinking about our abalone day at Cliff Beach.

Rosytoes Learns to Fly

THAT child of ours," said Mr. Gray Pigeon to his wife, "will surely get into trouble if he doesn't stop leaning out over the side of the nest. He should not do it."

Mrs. Gray Pigeon looked anxiously at Rosytoes.

"You should not lean out over the side of the nest!" she repeated to him.

It would not have mattered so much, perhaps, if the nest had not been at the very edge of the roof. Father Pigeon had built it there because of the view.

Rosytoes fully intended to remember what his mother told him, and he really did remember it for quite a while. But when she had flown away with his father, leaving him alone with quiet little Silverwings he grew very tired of sitting still and looking up at the blue sky. So presently, he peeped out over the edge of the nest. Then he stood up and took a longer peep. Then he toppled over and tumbled out! Something told him to spread his wings as he fell, so that he came down quite nicely and called up to his brother, "Did you see me fly?"

It looked so easy that Silverwings, for just a half second, had a mind to try it too, but he remembered what his mother had told him and sat still with a sigh.

Rosytoes strutted about below feeling very grown up. He had never dreamed that the world was so big and held so many interesting things. Mr. and Mrs. Gray Pigeon were gone until late afternoon for their journey had taken them to the wheat fields beyond the town. When they reached home and found Silverwings alone in the nest and Rosytoes parading proudly about the yard Mother Pigeon was much upset.

"How are we ever to get him up again?" she exclaimed in dismay. Hearing this remark, Rosytoes was a bit upset himself for not until that minute had he given a thought as to how he was to get back into the nest again.

"He has had no lessons in flying," he heard his mother say, "and I do not see how we are to teach him the whole thing before bedtime."

"All we can do is to try," suggested Mr. Gray Pigeon.

So without delay, Mother and Father Pigeon set to work to teach Rosytoes the mysteries of flying.

"It would have been much easier, my son," he was told, "if we could have gone about it in the usual way. If you had really learned the downward flying first you would have understood better how to go about

The Mail Bag

St. Louis, Missouri!

Dear Editor:

I read the Monitor at my aunt's house and enjoy the Mail Bag very much.

I like sports, especially swimming. My father has a cottage about 92 miles from St. Louis. We take long walks out there.

One day my father and I were walking along a dusty road; the road was near a creek and as we were quite warm we went through the trees and then walked along the creek. In about five minutes we came to a perfect little beauty spot. At this place the stream was narrow, with gravel on one side of it, and ferns and bushes bending as if to see their faces, on the other side. There were tall trees on both sides and their branches reached out so that there was a canopy of leaves over the tiny gravel beach.

I am 10 years old and would like to have a letter from some girl about my own age who lives in Europe.

Grace J.

[What a pretty picture, Grace! Perhaps you will go back and try to sketch it some day.—Ed.]

Sunbeam, Colorado

Dear Editor:

Although I nearly always read the Mail Bag, I have never written before. I always read and enjoy the Monitor. It is so helpful.

I live on a ranch all summer. My two cousins and I have a good time together, swimming and riding, which are our favorite sports.

There are many herds of wild horses and antelope which come into water about a half mile from here. I have a darling little pinto mustang for a pet. He follows one like a dog and is very playful.

My cousins have a pet mustang, too, but best of all is a little pet deer they have. Rabbits, sage chickens and baby coyotes may also be added to our list of pets.

I would appreciate it very much if someone would write me. I am interested in outdoor sports, especially sleigh rides, swimming and riding. I am 13 years old.

Dorothy C.

[You are certainly rich in pets, Dorothy!—Ed.]

Belleville, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I like to read the Monitor. I am nine and a half years of age and am in the fifth grade. Mother likes the Monitor too. She goes to an art school in St. Louis and her teacher sometimes uses the art page of the Monitor.

Before school was out we were studying about the Romans. I haven't seen any letters from Rome. I saw Mary F.'s letter from St. Louis and saw she had a pet named Scotty. I have a Scotch terrier named the same.

Carol R.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Monitor very much and read the Mail Bag. I came back from England about three months ago and liked it very much there. I lived 20 miles from London in a little town called St. Albans. Away back in the old Roman times it was the capital of England.

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I should like to correspond with some boy living near Grand Canyon, Ariz., about my own age. I am 10.

Douglas McM.

Havana, Cuba

Dear Editor:

It is a long time since I have written you. We are now on vacation, and I am very glad.

I like Snubs and Waddles very much. I am 9 years old, and I would like to write to someone in Switzerland and Germany. I like to read very much and I have many books, too.

It is very warm, but there is a little breeze which makes it pleasant.

Jo W.

Never before such a wealth of "right reading"

Planned to meet the needs of the child



What children read is one of the most powerful factors in shaping their characters.

The wrong sort of reading leaves unfortunate impressions, but the right sort stimulates—strengthens—builds! The real difficulty in the past for parents has been—where is the right sort of reading to be found?

Seven years ago this same problem confronted Mrs. Olive Beaupré Miller, a graduate of Smith College, and an affectionate mother, and she solved it in a most natural and simple way.

Children's books from all the interesting countries of the world were read, studied and classified. Each book, story and poem was put to three definite tests:

First: Has this story literary merit?
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"Right Reading for Children," written by Mrs. Miller herself, and sent to anyone upon request, gives an immense

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Women who wish to earn substantial incomes

The Book House has grown so rapidly during the last three years that more representatives are needed at once. While Mrs. Miller's work is conveyed to children through the medium of books, the work is not book-selling as is commonly known. All representatives spend their full time in Book House service. They earn from \$3000 to \$6000 per year. If you are over twenty-five years of age and are interested in increasing your income, please write or call at once. Branch offices in many principal cities offer opportunity for advancement.

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Art News and Comment Theatrical News

The Poster

By FRANK RUTTER

IT IS not so very long ago since a fellow sufferer described one of the worst things about missing a train as "having to sit and stare at the crude banalities on the wall opposite, until the next one came." He was alluding, of course, to the old type of poster, with its uninteresting "picture," stereotyped lettering, unimaginative color scheme—its general boringness, in fact.

The appearance of hoardings has greatly changed during the last few years. There is still plenty of banality to be seen, but here and there, and at more and more frequent intervals, cases of artistic originality occur. Commercial art, as it is rather confusingly called, has given scores of artists the opportunity to exhibit their talents for broad and effective decoration on a large scale. Nearly every artist can make, and long to make, bright noisy patterns on large sheets of paper—if only he is allowed to. Advertising art provides an outlet for this instinct, disciplines it and enables its possessor to indulge it with profit to himself and pleasure to other people.

Poster designing is a special branch of this art, and, in itself, it is practically a new art form. It has its own conventions of design, its own standard of excellence—and its own hierarchy of artists. The British Society of Poster Designers exists to maintain these standards (and incidentally establish the hierarchy on a firm basis) and to encourage the development of commercial art in England. Their exhibition at the Royal Institute in Piccadilly brought together a number of the very attractive posters which we have all gazed at from time to time, as well as many new designs which have not yet appeared on the hoardings.

Six Collection to Be Dispersed

AN IMPORTANT part of the famous Six Collection of Dutch Old Masters, which at the present forms one of the big attractions to art lovers, is to be sold in October. Reports to this effect, which have been published for some time, were confirmed to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor by Messrs. Frederik Muller, the art dealers. High taxation in Holland is given as one of the reasons.

The sale, the Monitor was told, will include only the pictures forming the so-called Six Foundation, and not the portraits of the Six family. The clon of the collection, Rembrandt's three-quarter length of his one-time patron and friend, Burgomaster Jan Six, will therefore not come under the hammer, and will remain in Holland. However, very fine pieces by Ter Borch, Hobbema, Nicolaes Maes, Pieter de Hooch, Jan Steen and many others will be auctioned, also etchings and drawings by Rembrandt, but none of his oil paintings.

The Six Collection is thus gradually coming to an end. In 1907, it was still in the original Six house on the Heerengracht, but much reduced in size through acquisition by the Ryks Museum, Amsterdam, of between 30 and 40 pictures. Among these is that unparalleled "Woman Pouring Out Milk," by Vermeer. In 1914, the collection was removed from the patrician mansion on the Heerengracht, to 214, Amstel.

Again, in consequence of heavy succession duties, Prof. Jan Six had to part, in 1921, with Vermeer's famous "Little Street in Delft." It was sold for more than \$250,000 to Sir Henry Deterding, the oil magnate, and given to the Ryks Museum. About a year before, in 1920, Messrs. Frederik Muller auctioned six other pictures from the collection. They brought about \$100,000. Among these were Rembrandt's small panel, "Ephraim Bonus," dating from 1647; in 1734 this picture had been sold for \$32. Others were Rembrandt's early "Joseph Telling His Dreams," about 1635; Jan Steen's "The Village Wedding," dated 1653, and Isaac van Ostade's "Winter Scene."

The largest picture to be sold in October next is by Elias Nicholas Pickenoy—1588-1655—who at one time lived next door to Rembrandt in Amsterdam. It is a portrait group of a lady, Gertrude Poelenburg, seated under a tree with a basket of apples and, with three children, Petrus, Egbert and Catherine Tulp, of the Amsterdam burgomaster family.

Among other artists to be included in the auction are J. van der Heyden, with the "Oude Kerk at Delft"; Saenredam, with church interiors; Jacob van Ruysdael, with four landscapes.

Stage Notes

Margaret Anglin is to play a summer vaudeville engagement, using a playlet by George Kelly. George Gershwin is to compose the score for a musical version of the melodrama, "East is West," to be produced by Florenz Ziegfeld.

a change for the better was brought about almost immediately by the whole state of commercial art in Great Britain. His dynamic designs, carried out in a few arresting, broadly harmonious colors, adorned at one time—and do still upon occasion—every tube station in London and its far-flung suburbs. Their unique quality startled most of the hundreds of thousands who saw them into some sort of artistic awareness. People began to feel that the old posters were very dull and insipid indeed after these exciting new ones.

Business men were not slow to sense this change of attitude in the public. It is proved by the heterogeneous character of the poster exhibition at the Royal Institute. Artists with very different theories as to what constitutes a good design, or an attractive picture, have been commissioned to advertise all manner of wares, and most of them have done so effectively, appropriately and artistically. Indeed, one feels almost compelled to buy of quite unnecessary things merely out of gratitude to the firms that give busy workers anything so gay and stimulating as these posters are to look at on their way to and from office or factory. And if this particular form of persuasiveness is not the one aim and object of advertising, it is difficult to see what it is all about!

The Gill Maps

Other pleasant things in the exhibition were the famous Macdonald Gill Maps of London, the Thames and the British Empire. These "intriguing" posters (the fashionable colloquialism seems quite appropriate and expressive here) with their absurdly irrelevant puns and symbols, all over them—to read which many a traveler must have cheerfully missed more than one train—have long been a delight to children of every age. Fougasse's whimsicalities in pen and ink also were given busy workers of George Sheridan's charming framed posters advertising Hampton Court and Kew Gardens.

In a different genre the president, Frank Brangwyn, excels. There is always a hint of drama in his compositions, and it is why, perhaps, his best commercial work was done to give publicity to patriotic schemes rather than to commercial enterprises. "The Remaking of Belgium" and "Orphelinat des Armées" are two of his most impressive designs. If the hoardings really are to be so often said to be, the Poor Man's Gallery, this type of exhibit plays an important part in making them so.

THE art of the cinema is mere pictorial anecdote, then we are pleased with the wanderings of present-day directors from their purpose. In the midst of the progress of telling a story effectively, they saunter off with their cameras to catch a vista of dazzling white snow, a web of a tree, or to capture a firm arch that casts a stern shadow. They are cameramen, and their way to a wealth of charming detail that eliminates for the moment the action itself and puts the scene into the class of a print, or study in black and white.

Recall the pleasure in an old German engraving where lines are cut into a plate with penetrating truth to life, where everything is luminous and silvery; or take an English mezzotint with its velvety depths of lustrous black; or Rembrandt throwing a shaft or two of light into obscure darkness. It is a liberal heritage, the graver's art, with its share of romance and drollery, of fancy and oddity, with room for a sardonic Daumier alongside of a Whistlerian vignette, with acidulous Goyas, and mystic Durers. Each employs the craft with the method that suits his means; on the one hand, the linealists, pure and simple, who accomplish wonders within the limits of line itself, and on the other the painter-gravers that employ the effects of painting in the use of light and shade in making prints. This latter is very much like photography, but with a difference.

Force in Implied Ideas

There are truths that hold for all the arts, one being that frequently there is greater force in ideas that are implied than in those that are stated fully. A scattered plangent line of a dozen strokes can connote a mountain of fluff in a ballet costume, a mild pressure upon the line of the chin will make it saucier, and another smudge under the eyes and how tired my lady looks tonight. Scant means indeed, and a Laurence has presented a convincing character, a lady that dances and sings, an exotic and cynical lady. . . . The graceful brush of Morri Ippo glides casually over a piece of gray silk, and behold, downy white fox with piercing eye and curling tail. Just a few lines, but clever illusion, a fox that startles, a lady that fascinates.

The possibilities are as extensive as the artist's imagination. For these abstractions thought is required and sophistication, the discerning eye of the artist that understands instinctively what to eliminate, what to accent. In the flexed foot and outspread arm, in the tilt of the head, the draftsman gives every promise of the dancer's talent. In a scene of poverty, material meagerness must fill every corner, in one of wealth extravagance pervades the atmosphere. When the artist sets himself to his task every line will be nourished with his sense of things, so that the results will be as sustaining to the feeling as they are to the eye.

The camera, too, reduces every situation to a scale of tones that range freely from black to white. It appreciates the qualities of light and its effectiveness in moments of diffusion or sharpness. It takes advantage of impressive contours through silhouette. (A recent film has been made entirely of conventionalized silhouette in Germany.) Whether still or moving, photography has assimilated a great deal of the beauty of the graver's art. The

disposition of masses, certain accents and atmospheric effects are often reminiscent of this artist or that, especially the ones of the latter Renaissance who reveled in shadow and light, and more, in the extravagant gesture. Witness Caravaggio and Ribera and the Rembrandt, in moments of story-telling.

For it is in the more theatrical examples of the fine arts that the camera can seek comparison. The camera must be emphatic when it tells a tale, for its mechanism is so democratic, it equalizes. With color and words and quality of voice lacking, it is difficult to distinguish a poet from a prosaic gentleman unless he has all the conventional stock characters of the traditional man of his profession. His hair must be long, his eyes dreamy, his coat velvet. He must be a weakling. Where with a painter one pearl can be drawn to express wealth, in the playhouse there must be ropes of the precious jewels to convince. Recent innovations of simplification of detail have helped enormously to increase the artistry of the film, chiefly, perhaps, because incidentals are being subordinated.

Limits of the Arts

Each art has its own laws and limits. The camera would easily be a law unto itself if devious gentlemen would not persist in complicating its operations. The mechanism superimposes its own stamp upon the scene, willy-nilly; it has its own logic. Objects register in the same tone relations (or values, to be exact) on the film that they have in nature. Objects grow paler and dimmer as they recede to the distance, parallel lines converge.

The artist may take liberties, the camera is literal and absolute. It does not eliminate details as will, distort and emphasize, these means must be provided for in the sets, or costumes or in the acting itself. The producer must constantly battle with the purely mechanical. The more he overcomes these limitations, and the more he comes to the class of artists that work in black and white. And he may surpass them in certain respects.

Think of the advantage. The film has nearly an hour to tell its story, to weave together all the moods and actions that render character. Think of what it would do with the erstwhile dancer. It would begin modestly with the heroine in swaddling clothes, and it would carry her through childhood with its dreams and tribulations (perhaps a spanking, or a penny for a lollipop), and then with increasing vividness her career, romance of the footlights, successes and failures and whatnot. There might be some symbols like an open door, or a burning candle, or a pair of worn-out toe slippers. Laurence's lady must tell her story in a few seconds. Great portrayals are biographies in their way.

Altho it would be foolish to press comparisons too far and too literally these arts meet and part at certain points. The motion picture with an abundance of experiment here and abroad has certainly outdistanced its pictorial ancestor. Although it would be ridiculous to expect every instant of a long film to have subtle qualities of the graphic arts, there are many instances such, and promise of more.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Lime Rock Art Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONNECTICUT'S "deserted village" has emerged from a long sleep. Its doorways and windows are again aglow with light. Peopled mainly by New Yorkers who bought the workmen's houses, the hamlet has come into a new existence. Studios and pretty dwellings have evolved from these old houses. The artists in the surrounding section have organized the Lime Rock Art Association. Its second annual showing of oils, water colors, lithographs, etchings, wood carvings and bronzes opened July 28. The old country store has been done over into a burlap and electrically lighted art gallery, comprising three rooms, housing over 125 works of art, wrought by 47 artists.

Foremost, and centered in the main room, is the large canvas, "Hills of Home," by Robert H. Nibbet, N. A., elect. This is a fine rendition of real Litchfield hill country, and painted with great gusto. Flanked on either side are "The Old Gray House," by Elliot Clark, N. A., and "Clockless," by Henry F. Waltman, N. A., both powerfully done snowscapes.

G. Glenn Newell

G. Glenn Newell, N. A., cattle painter, in his several canvases, shows profound knowledge of his color alphabet, painting with set certainty. George Laurence Nelson, in his large canvas, "Bouquet of Zinnias," presents a well-drawn and well-brushed subject. Leon Dabo, pupil of Whistler, shows two small canvases of seascapes in his somber drapings with simple sweeps. He has actually limned the liquidity of the sea.

Daniel F. Wentworth, the veteran artist of Connecticut, shows two splendid canvases, done in a consistent and conscientious manner, picturing familiar Connecticut scenes. Henry Wellington Wack, F. R. G. S., in his "Spring on the Housatonic," painted a fine rhythmic poem, both colorful and decorative. His "Trail House Brook" is of great impressiveness. His painting, "Slabbers," home of John Burroughs, has been engraved by the veteran, John W. Evans, and printed in two tints.

Dawson Dawson-Watson of Texas brings a "Cactus," in which he especially excels. It approaches in feeling his "The Glory of the Morn" in the Lotus Club New York. Walter C. Hartson is a painter's painter, and the several canvases shown prove him a remarkable craftsman. Ellen Emmet Rand shows a study of a head, which stamps her as a finished portraitist. Miss Julia E. Goodwin shows a well-modeled portrait, while Miss Leslie E. Emmet with her pastel



"The Little Lane in Winter," by Charles H. Davis.

San Francisco Art Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Francisco

THE eighth annual convention of the Western Association of Art Museum Directors met in the Oakland Art Gallery in the Municipal Auditorium and elected William H. Clapp, director of the Oakland Art Gallery, president for the ensuing year. Clapp is the inventor of the "voting machine" for art juries, which has smoothed the exhibition processes of many big annual exhibitions of western art; he has also been a leader in sanctioning the ultramodern European art and modern methods of presenting art to and through children.

Other officers named were Dr. William Alanson Bryan, director of the Los Angeles Museum of Science, History and Art, vice-president, and Miss Anna B. Crocker, director of the Portland Art Association, secretary. Further discussions concerned the attendance of children at art galleries and methods to secure their interest and development toward art subjects.

One of the principal topics was the establishment of Art on a Business Basis, or "The Business End of Art." The result was hospitable toward the innovation of the "budget payment" plan in connection with purchase of paintings, graphic arts and all objects of art. Miss Mildred Taylor, director of the East West Gallery of Fine Arts, in San Francisco, reported the success of this "deferred payments" plan with her organization. She said: "We worked out a plan with a financing corporation, where-

by the purchaser was given 12 months to pay for his painting, and the artist received his money immediately. The result was that we sold in six weeks more painting than sold before in six months."

Youthful Purchasers

An interesting phase of this gallery's selling basis and advanced policy in selection of exhibitions is disclosed by the fact that their average purchaser is under 25 years of age, for the more modern type of art work. This speaks well for the art patrons of tomorrow, who may be gathering a nucleus for greater collections and larger appreciation, in just such small "budget plan" purchases.

An exhibition of water-color paintings by Indian artists is being shown in the East West Gallery of Fine Arts, Aug. 11 to 25. These are young American Indians of the Oklahoma reservation, whose works were exhibited through the efforts of Prof. Oscar B. Jacobson, head of the art department of the Oklahoma University. They have been well accepted in the Denver Art Museum, the University of Missouri, the University of Kansas and will be seen in the Kansas City Art Institute in the fall. The East West Gallery also fosters a "Children's Play Group in Art" on the roof garden of the Western Women's Building, in which their gallery is situated.

The former Modern Gallery, at 718 Montgomery Street, in the heart of the Latin Quarter, was reopened Aug. 6, with its walls dedicated to small and precious exhibitions. The inner walls of this old-ship-paneled building are given to the Blanding Sloan Puppet Theater, but the outer room is now hung with the Louise Winterburn collection of Czechoslovakian bookplates. The definite function of this intimate art gallery is educational. The art of the portfolio can be as palpable as the art of pretentious size, so this little gallery and tiniest theater are well placed under one roof.

The Stern Collection
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Society of Mystic Artists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mystic, Conn.

AN UNUSUAL summer art exhibition is being held in the village of Mystic. The pictures reflect the local charm of their setting and at the same time reveal a dignity which shows that the artists have serious business afoot. In their spacious gallery, hung with gray monk's cloth, the paintings, all on one line, are unusually serious in intent, ambitious and obviously intended for a discriminating audience. These men have their reputations as artists in thought rather than sales to pay for their vacations; which is not to say that this is a collection of masterpieces, but that most of the exhibitors are showing the best work they are able to produce.

Centering the main wall you see at once a beautiful group of three landscapes by Charles H. Davis, and here is found the keynote of the exhibition. With a poet's understanding of mood and a painter's understanding of his craft, he fuses the best of the old and the best of the new in art and carries conviction without a blast of trumpets. His "Little Lane in Winter," the simplest, the quietest, and one of the smallest of all the paintings shown, dominates the exhibition.

Mr. Davis, who built up the local interest in art with the former Mystic exhibitions, was the man around whom the young men gathered when, a few years ago, a local boy returned from the Pennsylvania Academy school and brought with him a brilliant group of young fellow students to see the beauties of the countryside. They came, they saw, and they stayed, set up their easels and went to work. More followed and soon a new colony had joined the older famous New England painting places. But the similarity in work one might expect is lacking, because these young artists had no notions of their own. They contrasted with the work of the older men and with one another. So the colony crept arose that each man should decide for himself what made a work of art.

Contrasts

The result is seen in this provocative exhibition, where the old and the new rub shoulders. Landscapes harking back to Corot, via Ranger who imported the Corot mannerisms to American shores well preserved in varnish; impressionistic and tonalistic renditions of the local picturesque wharves sagging over the blue water, and old houses in various effects of light hang by the side of frankly patterned decorative modern-

istic work, and each complements the other.

"Silent Neighbors," by Carl Lawless, a landscape of snowcapped mountains surrounding a valley town, is strong yet sensitive, beautiful in design without being mannered, striking across the large gallery and intimate in detail. In the hands of Murray Bewley the Jeanes doree become fair-haired young Vikings' daughters. Boronda's touch changes even the ubiquitous Potter's Dock to an unfamiliar and charmed spot. The poetic charm of Arthur Meltzer's "Pequotsepos" is achieved not by any evasion of facts, but by a fidelity to them and by arranging them with the skill of the artist. In the Nocturne by G. Albert Thompson the more elusive qualities of landscape are conveyed.

Burtis Baker is accomplished and facile. His "old Taffeta" is an ambitious figure arrangement, a beautiful young woman seen in a gorgeous costume against a golden screen.

Robert Brackman supplies a modernistic study in which the problem of the nude figure is handled with great skill.

Ross Braught

Ross Braught holds attention by the sheer beauty of his painting. Seldom are hill forms or bare winter trees more sensitively rendered. He has revealed their form and shown the way to a thrilling new beauty. Those who can stand good painting will appreciate what he has done.

Kenneth Bates has assembled certain well-known forms of the spring landscape to make a decoration in the Chinese manner, and in a balancing decoration, "East" plays with an interweave of pattern as a musician uses harmony.

A fine ideal head by Harry Raul and a statuette by Gladys Edgerly Bates, a group of miniatures by Sherman Potts, president of the American Society of Miniature Painters, and an exquisite group of illuminated manuscripts by Elizabeth Webb complete this interesting exhibition.

In the past year several of the most sought prizes in the large shows, as well as purchases by leading museums, have been awarded to members of this group. The exhibition includes only the work of local artists. At the start the new society apprehended that when the impressive names of the invited artists left the catalogue the interest in the exhibitions might flag. On the contrary, the public sensed that this show was their own and rose to its support in a way that astonished the artists and almost tumbled them into the success these exhibitions have become.

Resultful COMMUNITY ADVERTISING

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Dunedin, Florida, Chamber of Commerce
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Mr. Sylvan G. Cox, Advertising Representative
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FIELD DAY FOR CALIFORNIANS

Doeg and Mrs. T. C. Bundy Win Eastern Singles Championships

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
RYE, N. Y.—John H. Doeg and his wife, Mrs. T. C. Bundy, made a clean sweep of the singles titles and with another representative of Santa Monica, Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, in the doubles as well, the Eastern Association tennis championships, at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, over the week-end, was decidedly a field day for the Californians.

Mrs. Bundy, who won the United States women's championship as Miss Mary Sutton, in 1904, and was the first American woman to win Wimbledon, started the proceedings on Saturday afternoon, when she defeated Mrs. Alfred H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass., in the women's singles final after a long, hard-fought battle, coming from behind in the final set, after Mrs. Chapin was within two games of victory at 4-2, to win the match, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.

But it was the younger son of the famous Sutton family that really turned the thrills of the week-end. Fresh from his triumphs at Forest Hills in the East, and on Saturday he started in Sunday morning, when George M. Lott Jr. as his partner, to win the semifinals of the doubles, encountering the champion doubles pair of California, young Robert A. Sells and Neil Brown. This was a long and well-fought battle, and though the issue was prolonged by a session of unsteady play by Lott, his team was at 5-2, in the final set, and allowed the other pair to lead at 4-2, to win the match, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

EAST-WEST TENNIS MATCHES
Singles
W. M. Aydelotte, Van Nuys, Calif., defeated Neil Brown, San Francisco, West, 7-5, 4-6, 6-0.
J. H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated R. A. Sells, San Francisco, West, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.
T. C. Bundy, New York, East, defeated R. B. Bell, Austin, West, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0.
H. H. Hunter, San Francisco, West, defeated G. S. Mangin, Newark, East, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0.
J. W. Van Ryn, Orange, East, 7-5, 6-4, 6-0.

DOUBLES
G. M. Lott Jr. and J. H. Doeg, West, defeated R. A. Sells and Neil Brown, East, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0.
J. H. Doeg and T. C. Bundy, West, defeated R. B. Bell and G. S. Mangin, East, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0.
J. W. Van Ryn and R. A. Sells, East, 7-5, 6-4, 6-0.

Western Team Is an Easy Victor

Defeats the Eastern Tennis Players by Six Matches to Three

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
NEW YORK.—The team from the West won the annual East-West tennis matches, for the first time since 1925, at Forest Hills Stadium, on Saturday. The score was 6 to 3. Also for the first time, the East was without the aid of the play of William T. Tilden 2d, since the event was started. The former champion had not been invited by the Eastern Association, which was in charge of the selection of the eastern team, and this resulted in the absence of Francis T. Hunter, his doubles partner, who declined to play in consequence. This made the task of the West somewhat easier, especially in the doubles, in which they took all three matches, after dividing the six singles.

George M. Lott Jr. and John H. Doeg, the leaders of the West, accounted for three of the victories of that section. The Davis Cup player defeated John Hunter of Princeton, coming from behind to win by a score of 7-5, 6-1, while Doeg defeated the veteran R. Norris Williams, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4. The other two victories were won by the West in the doubles, after disposing of Williams and his old-time partner, Watson M. Washburn, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0. The West's singles player, coming from behind to win, 7-5, 6-2.

Alan D. Herrington, from Stanford University, defeated R. B. Bell, a former champion of the East, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0. The New York youth who has several victories over first 10 players to his credit, defeated R. B. Bell, a former champion of the East, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0. The New York youth who has several victories over first 10 players to his credit, defeated R. B. Bell, a former champion of the East, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0.

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J. W. Van Ryn, Orange, East, 7-5, 6-4, 6-0.

MRS. PRESSLER WINS WESTERN GOLF TITLE

Defeats Miss Virginia Wilson by 7 and 6

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
CHICAGO.—For the second consecutive year, Mrs. Harry Pressler of the San Gabriel Club, Los Angeles, Calif., is the champion of the Women's Western Golf Association. Brilliantly steady, she successfully defended her title in the tournament ending Saturday at the Los Angeles Country Club, in a 36-hole match play. She defeated Miss Virginia Wilson of Onwentsia Country Club, the Illinois favorite, 7 and 6.

DOUG UPSETS STARS
The greatest victory for Doeg came in the final match, when the National champions, Tilden and Hunter, though within a game of victory in straight sets, were stopped by the Californians at the critical moment, and finally lost the match and the title, 4-6, 9-11, 7-5, 6-0.

The elder pair had won the first two sets, after close struggles, by the clever work of Hunter in directing his play at Doeg and by the latter's later errors on his own volition. These breaks usually came with the service of Lott, as Doeg was still sending over service aces with regularity. But finally, with the champions winning their service games regularly, and the score at 5-3 in their favor, Doeg suddenly changed tactics, and hitting his volleys with great force in place of playing them softly, the pair ran four games in a row for the set, and won the match, 4-6, 9-11, 7-5, 6-0.

The final set again was all in their favor, until they were at 3-1, when Doeg dropped a service game, and the elder pair to tie the score at 3-3. But it was a last flash of the old-time play of the champions, and the younger stars won the next three and the match, 4-6, 9-11, 7-5, 6-0, 6-3.

EASTERN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round
J. H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated R. B. Bell, Austin, West, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Third Round
J. H. Doeg and T. C. Bundy, West, defeated R. A. Sells and Neil Brown, East, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round
Mrs. T. C. Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round
Mrs. E. A. Falk and Miss P. W. Anderson, defeated Miss C. L. Zinks and Miss Ruth Osmond, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round
Miss M. K. Gladman and Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., defeated Miss E. A. Falk and Miss Ruth Osmond, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round
Miss M. K. Gladman and Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., defeated Miss E. A. Falk and Miss Ruth Osmond, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
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Little Rock, 31, 21, 583
Memphis, 31, 21, 583
Cincinnati, 31, 21, 583
Columbus, 31, 21, 583
New Orleans, 31, 21, 583
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C.R. SOMERVILLE WINS GOLF TITLE

Defeats W. K. Lanman Jr. of the United States in Canadian Amateur

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
MONTREAL, Que.—C. Ross Somerville of the London Hunt Club, won the Canadian amateur golf championship here on Saturday for the second time in three years when he defeated William K. Lanman Jr. of Columbus, O., 3 and 2, in the 36-hole final and thus maintained his series of successes in the international matches in the event in the last five years, on Monday, when he was the medalist in the qualifying round on Monday and the strongest re-tournament favorite for the title which was not defeated by D. Carrick came through the bottom bracket to the final and his road to the final was harder than that of the runner-up.

The new champion owes his victory to a remarkable exhibition of consistent and perfect golf in the first 18 holes of Saturday morning, when he finished with a lead of four over his opponent. For the first 15 holes Somerville did not vary from par figures, but at the sixteenth he lapsed by a stroke, but then finished up with two more par holes. His approximate medal score of 71 was the best of the field. The runner-up, Carrick, was lapsed considerably from his morning form and Lanman won back two of the holes before making the turn for the last nine holes, but just at a time when he appeared as if it was going to be a stirring finish Somerville pulled his game together and played three holes better than Carrick, who was partly aided by mistakes by his opponent, and was in the safe position of being 5 up with but six holes to play. Carrick, however, did not let the over-optimism find the rough. The last two holes were undulated, and requires accurate putting.

MAKES TURN 2 UP
The first six holes of the match were halved in par figures, but tied shots on the seventh and eighth cost Lanman these holes, and after the ninth had been halved Somerville merely had to play for a hole to win the title. It was the fourth time that the champion has been in the lead in the last five years, losing twice and winning the same number of times.

SHIELDS KEEPS JUNIOR TITLE
Defeats K. E. Gledhill—R. K. Hebard Wins U. S. Boys' Tennis Crown

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VICTORY IS CLEANT
Shields' victory over Gledhill was clean and impressive. The champion gave an exhibition of speed and accuracy such as a junior tournament never saw before. It was the opinion of tennis officials who attended the final match that never before in the history of junior tennis had a player displayed such head work, such a swinging speed and such a fast service.

Any doubts as to future talent for American tennis were dispelled by the victory of Shields, who had coupled speed with good headwork to win his second junior title.

In the 24 games required to settle the championship match, Shields dropped his own service only once. That break came in the third round of the second set, when he failed to duplicate. Lanman sank a 25-foot putt for his second birdie to tie the hole and make the turn only 2 down.

CEASED HOLE
At this point the huge gallery began to be concerned lest the title would leave Canada for the first time, but Somerville eased all concern by winning the hole. On the next, the eighth one of the gallery stepped on Lanman's ball in the rough and it was unplayable. The hole was tied, but Lanman sank a 30-foot putt for a birdie on the twenty-ninth and sank a 10-foot putt for the first birdie of the match.

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SPEEDWAY, ALTOONA, Pa. (AP)—Lou Meyer, leading continually from the start, won the 200-mile major victory of the season Sunday when he piloted his automobile in the first of the two races.

Meyer's time for the race was 1 hr. 42m. 54s., an average of 117 miles an hour. He was followed by the 100-mile post, but lost his advantage when he blew a tire, finished second for the race, 1 hr. 43m. 43s. The race was won by the 100-mile post, but lost his advantage when he blew a tire, finished second for the race, 1 hr. 43m. 43s.

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Holes Golfers Will Play for 1928 Title

The amateur golf championship tournament of the United States will take place on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., Sept. 12 to 15. The prize of this course is 72-35 long and 37 in. It is 3127 yards long on the outward nine holes and 3516 yards on the home nine. The course is a good one of each hole. The Christian Science Monitor is printing a sketch of each, together with its principal features.



This hole is slightly up hill with a natural sand trap immediately at the right of the hole. The green is 25 yards distant at the left, and long grass and additional traps and mounds further back. The hole is bordered by rough grass, a roadway and trees. The hole is bordered by rough grass, a roadway and trees. The hole is bordered by rough grass, a roadway and trees.

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CRUCIAL SERIES IS APPRACHING

Pennant Issue Will Probably Not Be Settled Until Big Duel Next Month

AMERICAN LEAGUE
New York 80 678
Philadelphia 74 628
St. Louis 73 628
Cleveland 55 482
Chicago 53 463
Washington 45 440
Detroit 41 371

RESULTS SUNDAY
New York 10, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 9, Washington 6.

The even pace of the New York Yankees and Philadelphia Athletics during the month of August causes the American League to look forward to the coming series between New York and Philadelphia, their last of the season, in September. The Athletics have a lead of 10 over the Yankees in the pennant race. The Athletics have a lead of 10 over the Yankees in the pennant race. The Athletics have a lead of 10 over the Yankees in the pennant race.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England.

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(Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Oyster Cultivation
A simple type of oyster cultivation, with the formation of artificial beds, flourished in China at a remote period, while records show that oyster culture was in existence in Italy as early as 600 A. D. and probably before.

Los Angeles Times: The chap who went over Niagara in a rubber ball can capitalize his fame by using the ball to take pedestrians across the street.

Cambrie
Cambrie derived its name from the town of Cambrai (France) where the cloth of this name is said to have been first made. A record exists of privy purse expenditure in 1530 for cambrie for Henry VIII's shirts.

Washington Post: One reason why savages stand the heat better is because they haven't any thermometers.

League's Jurisdiction
According to figures prepared by the League of Nations Secretariat, 1,500,000,000 people occupy territory "within the orbit of the League," out of a total world population of approximately 1,900,000,000.

Ottawa Citizen: They used to serenade the girls with a guitar. But now a motor horn fetches them out more quickly.

Leyden Street
Leyden Street in Plymouth, Mass., was the first street laid out and built by the Pilgrim Fathers.

Philadelphia Inquirer: A caddy has it on the golf; he walks the same distance as his employer and gets paid for it.

Who Mixed the Dough?
The claimant for the honor of producing the record loaf of bread is a Minneapolis baker, who is credited with a 60-foot loaf.

Asheville Times: The middle-of-the-road policy is a good one, unless you are driving an automobile.

Wood in America
The United States uses as much saw timber as all the rest of the world.

Arkansas Gazette: Campaign literature is fiction; the plot of which is disclosed by the opposing party.

Cars in Hawaii
Hawaii now has one motorcar to every eight inhabitants.

The Monitor Reader

- | Check These | You Can Answer |
|--|----------------|
| 1. What flower leads in number of square feet of floral display for money and labor expended?— <i>House and Garden</i> | 10 |
| 2. What is coming to the rescue of the Eighteenth Amendment?— <i>Random Ramblings</i> | 10 |
| 3. How does Roy L. Smith define "defeat"?— <i>Sayings</i> | 10 |
| 4. What American has been chosen to conduct the Berlin Symphony Orchestra?— <i>World's Great Capitals</i> | 10 |
| 5. How does the small town jail testify to prohibition?— <i>Prohibition Fruitage</i> | 10 |
| 6. How did the "Swedish Nightingale" disobey the command of Queen Victoria?— <i>Music Page</i> | 10 |
| 7. What is the derivation of the word "metaphysics"?— <i>Word a Day</i> | 10 |
| 8. How can a small lot perennial garden be planned?— <i>House and Garden Page</i> | 10 |
| 9. What statistics indicate that this is Canada's century?— <i>Editorial Page</i> | 10 |
| 10. What is the largest island in two hemispheres?— <i>Odds and Ends</i> | 10 |

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Inheritance

An inheritance is a possession which is bestowed on one who by virtue of family connections, is entitled to receive it.

The word itself, which we get from the Latin *in* and *heres*, her, goes back to the Greek and Hebrew, where the sense seems to be "a portion possessed."

An inheritance does not necessarily presuppose, even in ordinary usage, the demise of the giver, for it is commonly believed that physical or mental characteristics may be inherited and expressed. It is in a higher application of this thought that the word may be used with strict accuracy. The statement in Luke 15:31, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine," gives man assurance that the substance, intelligence, and immortality of spirit are man's inheritance as the child of God.

Accent in her- it-ance on the second syllable. Sound both i's as in till, e as in end, a as in account.

"In whom also we have obtained an inheritance."—Ephesians 1:11.

Roy L. Smith: "When a man loses his religion he begins to take refuge in his creeds."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Thought for Today

ADVICE is like snow—the softer it falls the longer it dwells upon, and the deeper it sinks into the mind.—COLERIDGE

The Children's Corner

A Continual Calendar

Work and Play for Every Day

AUGUST

I saw some snow upon the grass
Where the sun shone yesterday
I looked again and found the snow
A field of daisies white.

Monday

This is a nice way to send a week of your continual calendar to a friend. Use letter paper and on the first page paste the verse and on the last page of your letter paste Saturday's plan and the verse. Put your calendar letter in its envelope and mail it. Your friends will surely like this surprise.

Tuesday

This is a good game to play while you are sitting on the piazza. One child starts the game by saying, "I choose an animal," and he thinks of a lion, tiger, zebra, elephant or some other animal. The other children try to guess what he has chosen but they must ask only questions that he can answer with either yes or no. They try to find out where the animal lives, its color, what it eats, and its habits. If the one who has chosen the animal cannot answer the questions he loses his turn. The player who finally guesses the correct animal has the next turn to choose one.

Wednesday

Beyond, beside, behind, before. Now hunt for bees and find more. This game is called Hunting the Bees. These bees are not to be found in hives, but in words. The leader begins by saying, "Be—" and he points to another player and counts 10. Before he says 10 the other one must add a syllable to finish the word. He can use any word that begins with the syllable of "be." If he fails he must run around in a circle three times buzzing like a bee.

Thursday

Can you write a letter or draw a house with your left hand as well as with your right? Try to write a letter to a friend using only your left hand. Then fold a paper into four parts and draw a picture on each page using only your left hand. If you want to do something quite funny try writing and drawing these same things with pencils in both hands, using both pencils at once and putting them near together.

Friday

As soft as a feather.
As high as the sky.
As swift as an airplane.
You'll win if you try.

This is a game for a quiet hour. One person begins by saying, "I have something as soft as—" and then he waits. The other player ends the sentence with a word which means something soft, such as moss, fur, velvet, and so on. Each one thinks of a word along this line and the one who can keep it up the longest time wins the game. Then go on in

Saturday

Outside the house a little room
Where people rest and flowers bloom.
Let's call this piazza day. What can you do to make your piazza more attractive? Can you sweep it, wash the railings, put a vase of flowers on the table, make a wooden stand for a plant or arrange a pile of magazines conveniently near a chair? Perhaps the hammock needs a new pillow cover. If you have no piazza perhaps you can help someone else in this pleasant work, or plan a piazza picnic and piazza games. Then make a piazza poster. Cut out pictures of chairs, tables, hammocks, flowers, and other things you would like on your piazza. Arrange them prettily, and paste them on a big sheet of cardboard. Hang this poster in your room or on the wall of the piazza.

A little maid sat on the sand,
Beside the shining sea,
The waves must wait to play," she said,
"Because they're chasing me!"

Aeiou Sentences

Fill the blanks in the following sentences with three-letter words whose first two letters are either FA, FE, FI, FO or FU. No word is used twice.

1. Was it—to—the pen—your pet?
2. He will charge a large—if he goes so—in—the—
3. —animals have finer—than moles.
4. Have you—the fish with the large—?
5. That—man is wearing a—that does not—him.
6. Which tree is more useful, a— or a—?
7. She has a picture of a—on her—
8. He has a—for collecting articles like that—

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Well, I don't believe I ever have gotten such poor results with my tail wiggling as I did today.

I had just finished a nice big breakfast and was thinking what a wonderful time I was having when along came the Boss and said it was time for us to leave.

And I followed him out to the car and was told to hop in. But I wiggled and wiggled my tail for all I was worth and begged them to stay longer.

It didn't do any good, though. The Boss finally picked me up and put me in the car and away we went.

But I hopped up to the window and leaned out and barked and told everybody what a wonderful time I had had!

In Lighter Vein

Purchasing Ancestors.
They entered the paneled hall, and the rich manufacturer pointed to its magnificent appointments.

"Sh!" he said, "I chose every piece myself."

The visitor was duly impressed. Suddenly he caught sight of a magnificent picture and started perceptibly.

"Ah," remarked the other, pointing to the distinguished cavalier that stared haughtily down at them from his gilded frame, "that is one of my ancestors."

"And he was very nearly one of mine," returned the visitor. "I bid up to £500 for him myself."—*Anecdotes.*

Pomona Sagehen
"Are you really a Harvard man? Will you graduate this year?"

"No, there's three more years' wear in my fur coat."

Ready-Made Humor
Why bother to write jokes when one can get dialogue like the following, overheard at the bureau of naturalization?

"Where is Washington?"
"Oh, he has passed on."

"I mean the capital of the United States."
"Oh, they loaned it all to Europe."

"Oh, you promise to support the Constitution?"
"Me! How can I? I've a wife and six children to support."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

In Hollywood
Only an extra! White and frail. Ragged and alone.
Just one. Out of a thousand. Blown by wintry winds. Unsheltered from rain and snow. Only an extra!
(But finally the newsboy sold it.)
—*Grimmell Mattheiser.*

Diplomat
Willie: "Would you mind, Mother, if I pretended we had visitors at the table?"
Mother: "Certainly not."
Willie: "Well, I would like some more cake for them, please!"

The Wise Bird
Just before a big rain in Kentucky the owls down on the rivers halloo: "Who! Who! Who!"
This year they are hallooing: "Whoever! Whoever! Whoever!"

Record Only the Sunny Hours

Jack and His Dog
Sydney, N. S. W., Australia
LITTLE Jack was the son of a railroad worker who lived near a railroad crossing here. Being of an inquiring turn of mind, the child was apt to slip away unnoticed by his mother. On this day the rumble of the train caused her to look up from her work to see the front gate wide open.

Dashing out of the house, she ran toward the tracks, where the little fellow was seen picking up pebbles from the right of way. The train hove in sight and then the mother fell. There seemed nothing could be done.

But she had not reckoned on "Nigger," a dog which was the constant companion of the child. When the train was about 20 yards away, out bounded the dog—it seemed from nowhere—seized the boy by the braces, and both boy and dog rolled down to safety.

"After Many Days"
LEFT alone with several small children, a mother received much kindly aid from a neighbor, although she, too, was in very reduced circumstances. In appreciation of the help, the baby boy was given the neighbor's name—a very unusual one, says a contribution from Mrs. S. K. H. Michigan City, Ind. Recently this lad, now grown to manhood, in looking over a newspaper from his native town, read of an elderly woman who had taken all her small savings to procure the release of a stray dog she had befriended, and which had been taken up by the authorities. Her name was the same as his own! The next day he made a trip to the city. He found the woman to be his mother's friend and when he left, after a happy visit, a check for \$200 lay on her table.

Americanization
FOR several months a young Italian boy was one of a construction gang laying pipes on a residence street, says a contribution from Mrs. N. B. Lakewood, O. Attracted by his cheerful face, as he sang at his work, a woman living there frequently gave him something refreshing to drink, and talked to him about his opportunities. A year or two later he appeared at her door and after her interested inquiries, he called attention to the new suit he was wearing, and said proudly, "See, Missus—me American now!"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Japan's Manchurian Policy

MORE is at stake in the present Sino-Japanese difficulty than appears in the dispatches. Japan, so the "official" declarations point out, is determined at all costs to protect her Manchurian market. The ascendancy of Nationalist China in this former kingdom of Chang Tso-lin is regarded, officially, as a threat to that market. It follows, therefore, that the Government of Baron Tanaka has no alternative but to block the alliance between Nanking and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, nominal overlord of Manchuria's three provinces. Such, at any rate, is the logic of the somewhat complicated situation as the Japanese Government views it.

On the other hand, to quite a great many others the situation is not likely to appear so simple. That Japan is justified in protecting her market in Manchuria is admitted. That the ascendancy of Nationalist China would threaten the market is not so clear. In fact, the claim is made by some that legitimate economic development would be speeded under a Nationalist régime. It is, indeed, the belief to this effect that led to the recent de facto recognition of the Nationalist Government by the United States and that is preparing the way for a similar move by other powers.

It is noteworthy that Baron Tanaka's tactics have not gone unchallenged in Japan. A great section of the press has persistently opposed him. His program, it is argued, has given a serious setback to the trend toward more democratic government at home and a more pacific policy abroad, and the belief is expressed that Japan's position in a world that is giving its serious attention to the outlawry of war has been adversely affected.

In China, the consequences of Japan's policy are even more serious. The Nationalists' claim to Manchuria has the sanction of the Washington treaties and will not lightly be sacrificed. To enforce that claim in the face of Japan's opposition can hardly be undertaken single-handed by the present Chinese régime. Dispatches from Nanking and Shanghai indicate that many Chinese of standing have urged that the Nationalists re-establish diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. Such a move would be prompted, not by a changed Chinese attitude toward Russia but by belief in the necessity for a closer alliance with the power that would most readily dispute the Japanese claims to Manchuria.

It is to be hoped that the prospect of these developments will weigh more heavily with Baron Tanaka and his associates. Many believe that the present Nationalist régime in China is more than temporary, that its sweeping victories in the field over the northerners culminating as they did in the capture of Peking, now known as Peiping, have made it a power to reckon with, and the support it has won from various factions of China's politics is significant. Also, the apparent ability of the different military commanders to sink their personal differences and support the central authority of Nanking is worthy of note. Moreover, the facility with which the points at issue between that Government and the powers are moving toward settlement appears encouraging. It is, nevertheless, the part of wisdom, in view of the complexities of the entire Far Eastern situation, to avoid sweeping generalizations, at least for the present. That the alliances which China makes during this present crisis and the policies that its Government initiates will greatly affect the future peace of the Far East is, however, a safe conclusion.

Trade Barriers

THE State Department has been notified that Hugh Gibson, the United States Minister to Switzerland, has signed at Geneva on behalf of his country the protocol and the supplementary agreement that was drafted as a consequence of the convention of last November. That convention sought to devise means for the elimination of trade barriers in import and export trade. The convention, to become binding, must be accepted by at least eighteen of the twenty-seven signatory powers. It is not proposed, in this manner, to interfere with the customs tariffs of the countries involved nor to dictate in any manner the revenue or protective measures adopted by the member states. The convention was designed to remove those administrative rules and regulations which have in so many instances made it next to impossible to trade in certain commodities with some countries. The supplementary agreement, now signed on behalf of the United States, proposes to remove absolute prohibitions on some specific goods in special instances.

Trade barriers, like passport regulations, grew up incident to war conditions. And while many of these regulations are confessedly embarrassing to traders they have not all been discarded, for the simple reason that conclusive evidence of the lack of necessity therefor has not been presented. Furthermore, their continuance was predicated upon the assumption that it would be unpolitic for one country to discard the regulations without first persuading other countries to do the same. In other words, trade barriers have not infrequently

offered opportunities for diplomatic trading. But their elimination through sporadic diplomatic negotiation has been a slow process.

Pretty much the same situation exists among the nations of the Western Hemisphere as has existed in Europe. The protocol and supplementary agreement signed at Geneva related primarily to trade barriers in Europe. Trade barriers between the nations of the Americas were the subject of a number of conferences called by the Pan-American Union. It was an important subject for discussion at the recent Havana conference of that body. Traders have rather generally agreed that the exchange of commodities between these countries would be expedited were the customs regulations and the trade practices more uniform. They have heretofore lacked that uniformity because some of the nations have seen fit to impose requirements upon traders to meet conditions which very largely no longer exist.

The novelty in the present instance has been the method adopted for the elimination of trade barriers. Prior to 1914 such matters would have been subjected to individual negotiation between two states. Today they are taken up in general conference of the nations called together for that specific purpose. Such universality of negotiation bespeaks a universal acceptance of more reasonable trading regulations.

The Argentine Corn Issue

THE United States Tariff Commission has become the bête noire of the State Department. Every time relations appear to be especially amicable with a country with which the State Department is especially desirous of maintaining amicable relations, the tariff commission starts to raise the duty on that nation's products. Although in the end it does not always actually increase the tariff, its mere investigation of the question arouses a storm of protest and editorial comment in the press of the investigated country.

This has been true especially in the relations of the United States with Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and most important of all, Argentina. All of these nations are among the best markets of the United States; and every time the tariff commission threatens to raise rates, agitators in these countries threaten to boycott United States goods.

Tariff and restrictive relations with Argentina have been especially turbulent. This is due to the fact that Argentina, with the same climate as the middle western section of the United States produces practically the same goods as the western farmer of this country; and with farm products in a state of depression, the tariff commission has been anxious to protect the American farmer from outside competition. As a result, many of the increases recently considered by the tariff commission have been on agricultural imports.

At the present time, the commission is considering an increased duty of 7½ cents per bushel on corn. Argentina is the only country which sells corn to the United States. She sells corn only during years when there is a scarcity of corn in the United States and when her own corn prices are low.

During two years out of the last five, her maximum contribution to the 3,000,000,000 bushel output of the United States was the infinitesimal item of approximately 5,000,000 bushels. She sent this only to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts where it was distributed to poultry dealers in cities where it could be unloaded from the barge to the consumer without a rail haul. This rail haul is the fundamental factor in the import of Argentine corn. Railroad transportation from the middle West to the Pacific coast costs twenty-two cents per bushel, while the water haul from Buenos Aires to San Francisco is twelve cents per bushel. Thus, Argentine corn can undersell Nebraska corn on the Pacific coast by approximately ten cents per bushel. The same is true, with slightly different figures, on the Atlantic coast.

United States farmers have now demanded that the tariff commission increase the duties on corn so they may ship 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 bushels annually to San Francisco, Seattle, New York and Philadelphia. The tariff commission has taken the question under advisement. It has heard representatives from the farm belt and from Argentina. A decision will be rendered in a month.

Meanwhile, however, a factor has arisen upon which the Midwest farmer had not counted. His eastern brother, who raises poultry and who buys Argentine flint corn to feed his poultry would be under the necessity of paying, should the tariff be increased, an additional ten cents per bushel for his poultry feed. Thus, the farmers of the East and the far West stand divided against the farmers of the Midwest; and much to the satisfaction of the State Department, which has brought all of its influence to bear to save the wounded feelings of Argentina, it appears likely that the tariff commission will not increase the tariff on corn.

Tapping Canada's Resources

AFTER three centuries of development in Canada, the mineral resources of the vast Dominion are still awaiting the hand of the promoter. Gold, silver, nickel, copper, graphite and other deposits are being found in quantities which indicate that the potentialities of sections once regarded as almost a barren waste are almost limitless.

In the region forming a V-shape, with its base resting in southern Ontario and the angles swinging northward into Manitoba and eastward to Labrador, the terrain is dotted with mineral wealth, the full extent of which has not yet been determined. American and Canadian capital is uniting on a broad scale to develop the wealth of this land, and potential water supply in unlimited volume makes feasible broad-scale operations at relatively low cost to the promoters.

In the Lake St. John district, lying north of Quebec, model towns, enormous hydroelectric developments and rail and water terminals are proceeding apace. Newspaper paper is being produced on a scale which makes possible the supplying of all American newspapers, and the transportation of this by rail is a source of

increasing profit to the Canadian railroads. Fast and regular schedules enable the great dailies in cities south of the border to keep on hand only a relatively small amount of paper.

Great corporations are investing huge sums in the development of the recently discovered resources of Canada. The International Paper Company, with its plants throughout the eastern provinces; the Aluminum Company of America, which is taking advantage of the hydroelectric supply to establish a plant for the manufacture of aluminum in northern Quebec, to which point its ships bring bauxite (the principal ingredient) direct from South America; the Harry Payne Whitney mining developments in the Flin Flon field of Manitoba are among a few of the companies which are spending millions of dollars in the Dominion of Canada.

With a plentiful labor supply, which is stable because it is composed largely of residents who are local or for whom model towns are being constructed; with cheap water supply to drive the machinery; with deep-water navigation to many points and adequate rail transport to those removed from the eastern rivers, Canada is entering an area of manufacturing and industry which may well bring it to the forefront in supplying finished commodities to the world.

That her start in industrial activities has come at this time, after other nations have been in the field for a century or more, is not a disadvantage, for the Canadian possesses a degree of optimism concerning the possibilities of his land which can readily surmount all obstacles. Canada's progress in a relatively new field for her seems assured, for capital does not freely flow into untried and highly speculative investments.

Pacific Ports' Shipping Facilities

KEEN as is competition between Atlantic ports for tonnage, that which exists in the Pacific is even greater. Aided by chambers of commerce, shipping men, many citizens and self-appointed "boosters," it seems as if each port on the Pacific, from San Diego on the south to Prince Rupert on the north, lays claim to either the "best" or the "second best" harbor, and points with pride to the growing volume of tonnage passing through its terminals and the increasing number of vessels visiting the port annually.

Such competition is good, and the loyalty of each city to its port is entirely to be commended. Through competition comes excellence of service, and the rivalry between Pacific coastal ports, both for the growing Oriental business and for the United States and Canadian inter-coastal traffic as well, indicates the need of modern facilities and efficient handling in order that each port may continue to realize a substantial volume of freight.

The mere transferring of freight from ship to rail does not, in itself, make a city prosper, for labor-saving machinery now accomplishes much that formerly was done by hand, and reduces, proportionately, the number of local laborers who must be employed at the docks. But the handling of a volume of freight automatically lends prestige to the city, and as a result its local merchants may become factors in the trade, bank clearings may increase and the city may attract a growing amount of commercial and pleasure travel.

Hence, Los Angeles is exploiting its improved port facilities and seeking to compete the more actively with San Francisco. Seattle regards itself as an active competitor of San Francisco as well as Vancouver, while Portland and Tacoma, with the smaller ports, are striving to attract more ocean tonnage to their docks. Further north, Prince Rupert lays claim to the shortest water route to the Orient and has built a large grain elevator, the better to compete with her more firmly established neighbor to the south, Vancouver.

The excellent facilities at the Pacific ports impress the visitor from the East. Modern docks, machinery, well-laid-out marginal thoroughfares sufficiently wide to accommodate all street traffic, and with ramps leading over these streets to the pier entrances; steel piers with comfortable, pier-heated and ventilated pier houses for passengers cause the easterner to marvel at the skillful planning of these docks. They have, of course, been recently constructed, and hence have avoided the errors which have grown up in the older ports of the Atlantic; but there is little doubt that the port facilities on the Pacific are, in general, far superior to those obtaining at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News and other places where, with the exception of a few new and modern piers at each port, the facilities are quite obsolete.

Editorial Notes

Another indication of the rapidity with which aviation is advancing is shown by the fact that the airplane is being substituted for the steamship to carry papers from the mainland to Block Island, an island off Rhode Island, because the steamer cannot be depended upon to make the trip in stormy weather.

Additional locks have been recommended for the Panama Canal by a former member of the Isthmian commission, but not in order to make the passage safer. The flood for which the canal builders have not prepared adequately is the rising tide of oceanic shipping.

Hunter College of New York admitted 11,976 women in its evening and extension division last year. Such an eagerness for higher training, particularly among those unable to be regular students, should encourage other colleges to install similar divisions.

Do outdoor advertisers, who ask co-operation, instead of legislation, in correcting billboard abuses on the highways, mean that they will furnish the hammer if the public will supply the ax?

Both the Republican and the Democratic voters of Ohio set an example to all the voters of the Nation by nominating dry candidates for the governorship of that State.

The non-voting citizen would defend quickly certain rights that he considers inalienable, including the one that he alienates.

Camping Out With Archibald

WITH the best possible intentions in regard to camping out on the morrow, Archibald and I retired to our beds in the vicarage, and it was, perhaps, the stern resolve henceforth to slumber in our collapsible cots at night that made the vicarage bed so exceedingly comfortable to me. Archibald, before retiring, had impressed upon me the necessity for an early morning start, and it was with a profound sense of guilt that I awoke suddenly, found the sun streaming in at my window, looked at my watch and discovered that it was 7 o'clock!

Leaping from my bed, I opened the door of Archibald's room and found him still slumbering. Then I went back to bed, feeling much better. We breakfasted with the vicar at 9 o'clock, and when I reminded Archibald privately about the early morning start he had ordered, he said: "Early, old chap, is an elastic term. Let's stretch it a bit this morning, what?"

I was more than willing, despite the fact that the blacksmith had called to report Marmaduke quite fit again and ready for the road. It was a warm day, and the Old World garden of the vicarage was a delightful place in which to linger. The smooth lawn with its border of sweet-scented flowers stretched at our feet as we sat in our garden chairs beneath an ancient oak through whose branches the sunlight filtered and made fantastic shadows on the green carpet below.

It was very restful there, and the presence of our kindly host made it quite easy to stretch that elastic term "early" to any absurd length. The vicar seemed in no hurry to speed our departure. Indeed, he began to urge us in his gentle way to remain over the week-end. The fact that he had found Archibald to be a worthy opponent at the chessboard contributed, no doubt, to his desire for us to stay, but I fancy that his kindly hospitality would have found expression regardless of the ancient game.

Archibald wavered as the vicar pressed us to remain. The restful charm of our temporary environment was sinking as deeply into his consciousness as mine. Camping out, as compared with camping in with the vicar, hung in the balance for a few minutes with the odds in favor of camping in. To go or stay rotated in our thoughts as a problem difficult to solve. Then a little diversion occurred, trifling in itself, but it solved our problem suddenly and violently. A servant came across the lawn and handed the vicar some letters and pamphlets which the country postman had just left.

"Ah," said the vicar, as he stripped the wrapper from one of the pamphlets and opened it; "this is the Parish Magazine of my friend, the vicar in Pudboro. That's in your part of Sussex, Mr. Plumpton."

"Oh, quite," replied Archibald. "I know the vicar very well."

"And he seems to know you very well, also," said the vicar, smiling. "Here is something about you in his magazine: 'The meeting of the Pudboro Poultry Association on June 9 promises to be an auspicious occasion, especially since Mr. Archibald Plumpton will preside. Mr. Plumpton's reputation as a humorous speaker, so happily established at the Bazaar in aid of the New Parish Pump Fund, insures that the Pudboro Association meeting will be made interesting and even enjoyable, and—'"

"One moment," interrupted Archibald tensely, rising from his chair, "would you mind repeating the date of the poultry meeting?"

"June 9," replied the vicar.

"What day is this?" asked Archibald.

"Saturday," I said.

"The date, I mean!" exclaimed Archibald.

"Why—why, bless me! This is the 9th!" said the vicar. Archibald with a groan sank back into his chair. "I thought the meeting was to be on the 19th! My appointment book, in which I jotted it, is at home, but I had it fixed in my thought that it was the 19th, not the 9th! Here we are at least 150 miles from Pudboro, and the meeting starts at 3 o'clock this afternoon!" He groaned again.

"Never mind," I said, "the meeting, of course, won't be as interesting as the Parish Magazine intimates, but think of your escape from having to live up to your humorous reputation!"

"You don't understand, old chap; this meeting is the biggest affair that Pudboro has ever had. Why, Prof. Cadwallader Featherston of California, the world's greatest living authority on chickens, is to be our guest and address the meeting! I was to introduce him and entertain him over night at my home. And I must have told my wife it was to be on the 19th, for she is visiting in Scotland. Well, of all the stupid things I've ever done, this—" Archibald's emotion overcame him, and he arose and paced the lawn. The vicar murmured his sympathy. I looked at my watch—it registered 10:30. I sprang from my chair.

"See here, Archibald," I said, "what speed can Marmaduke really evolve?"

"Speed?" echoed Archibald, halting, "why, anything up to what do you mean?"

"We've got four and a half hours before the meeting. Can we do it?" Archibald's face lit up, and he gripped my shoulder.

"Do it? Of course we can do it! We've got to do it! Thanks, old chap, I forgot Marmaduke for the moment." He turned to the vicar. "Please forgive us for hustling away like this. We shall never forget your kindness, and when you are near Pudboro, ask anybody where my place is, and give me an opportunity of returning your hospitality. I'd love to stay the week-end, but—unless you are interested in poultry, you can't quite understand my feelings. Why, Professor Featherston is the man who invented the famous slogan: 'An egg a day makes a chicken pay.' He's a wonder, an absolute wonder—where is my hat—oh, thank you so much. Good-by—good-by—remember to look me up when—"

We left the vicar standing at his gate, and a few minutes later, as Marmaduke roared up the hill out of the village, he raised his hand in kindly benediction.

One hundred and fifty miles from Pudboro—could we do it by 3 o'clock? With a modern, medium-powered car, there could be no question about it, but Marmaduke was not a modern car, and although Archibald's confidence never wavered, mine did at first. But as we struck a main road to the east, and Marmaduke began to reel off the miles, I finally became convinced that he would do it. It was not a pleasant journey, however. Archibald is a skilled driver, but as we roared, pounded and swayed along the road, he began to rehearse the speech he intended to make, and at one point he removed his hands from the wheel in order to gesticulate. It was a tense moment, in which Marmaduke lost his head and swerved madly.

"You do the speaking, and let me gesticulate!" I gasped.

"Sit tight, old chap, it's all right," said Archibald, grinning. "By the way, do you think Professor Featherston would object if I introduced a little humor in my remarks? I thought of quoting: 'Birds of a feather flock together.' Do you see? Featherston and chickens. What?"

"Is the Professor gifted with a sense of humor?" I asked.

"I don't know, but his parents must have been to name him Cadwallader. I think I'll risk it."

Mile after mile fled into the past behind us. Once we stopped to refill the petrol tank, and once we thought of stopping for lunch, but a glance at the clock on the dash settled that thought. On, on, on we sped until, weary, dusty and hungry we turned at last into the busy market square of Pudboro. It was just ten minutes to 3 o'clock.

"We've done it!" exclaimed Archibald with a gasp as he stopped the car in front of the town hall and relaxed his grip on the steering wheel. "We're just in time—park the car over there by the store, and come into the hall." He stumbled stiffly from the car and disappeared into

the building, but I had barely time to turn Marmaduke around before Archibald reappeared.

"There's no one in the hall!" he announced huskily. "Can it be that?"

"Ah, Mr. Plumpton," cried a voice behind us. We turned. The portly form of the vicar of Pudboro stood before us. With a genial smile on his countenance, he shook our hands and continued: "I see by your car's paraphernalia and impedimenta that you are just off on a camping tour. How interesting, and how much I would like to accompany you! To get nearer to nature's heart! Ah, primitive life in the great outdoors appeals to all of us. But don't forget your meeting here on the 19th. I am looking forward to hearing your speech."

"But—your Parish Magazine said the 9th," replied Archibald.

"Ah, yes, a most stupid typographical error—a reprehensible mistake, most reprehensible. I shall chide the printer when I see him. But how observant in you to have noticed the little lapsus memoriae. I deeply appreciate your careful perusal of my humble magazine." He shook Archibald's hand warmly again. "However, I must not detain you. I know how the great outdoors is calling you." He waved us farewell and went on his way.

Archibald and I looked at each other, but speech seemed totally inadequate. Finally Archibald spoke:

"And that is therefore that. We will now go over to the general store and fill up the car with eatables. There is a camping place about ten miles from here—in a beautiful patch of pine woods by the side of which flows a stream that is sometimes pellucid. There are no nightingales, but a colony of rooks will furnish the necessary lullaby. And I have the owner's permission to camp there whenever I wish. We will camp there tonight."

"You are sure the owner will not object?" I asked.

"The owner will not object, for I am the owner," replied Archibald, grimly. "There will be no hitch about our camp tonight."

To a limited extent, Archibald was right. It was a beautiful camping place. The pine woods, only a stone's throw from the meadow which swept up to his barnyard, were lovely, and the stream bubbled invitingly over its pebbly bed. For the first time we set up our tent. It took quite a while, for we were not experienced. Then the collapsible table, the collapsible chairs, and the collapsible stove took up their respective positions. In a short time, the camp fire roared beneath the stove, the bacon and eggs sizzled in the pan, and the table spread with other eatables, made a scene very comforting to two hungry and weary men.

"This," said Archibald, contemplating the scene from his chair by the stove where he was turning the bacon, "this is what we have been trying to do for nearly a week. This is the real thing. This is camping out!"

(Alas! that I must chronicle what followed.)

Scarcely had Archibald uttered the last words, when the front of the collapsible stove collapsed, the bacon and eggs slid into the fire, and the kettle overturning deluged the fire and put it out! Archibald, leaping from his chair to save the bacon, collided heavily with the collapsible table which shut itself up and deposited the other eatables in the stream. Then the sky which had been overcast for some time began to weep coldly and copiously. The wind, too, from a gentle breeze, suddenly roused into a gale which shrieked through the pine branches above us. We fled to the shelter of the tent, but it was a shelter for a few moments only. Our inexperienced labor had not provided for a gale when we set the tent up, and, being a tent called collapsible by its makers, it finally and fully lived up to its name. Crawling from beneath the soaked canvas, we surveyed the wreckage of our camp and shivered. Then Archibald took our suit cases from the car and said:

"I don't know what the Boy Scouts would do under these circumstances, but I know what I'm going to do. Come along, old chap!"

The servants in Archibald's house were, no doubt, surprised at our unexpected and untidy appearance, but their surprise did not prevent them serving us a meal that, I have reason to think, far surpassed the one that collapsed in the camp.

The next morning, Archibald gazed gloomily with me through the windows of the breakfast room. The rain still fell from a leaden sky, and the wind swished through the trees in the garden. Gallant Marmaduke, housed again in his garage, waited for our coming, but the great outdoors did not seem to call as loudly as before. Suddenly an idea sparkled in my thought.

"Archibald!" I exclaimed, "for nearly a week I have camped out with you. Another week remains before you introduce Cadwallader to your poultry associates—why not camp in with me during the interval? The great outdoors called and we responded. Now, London, glorious London, is calling! Our morning rides in the Row are calling—the theaters, the opera, the picture shows, the restaurants—all are calling! Shall we not respond?"

For a long moment Archibald gazed thoughtfully at me. Then a smile gradually replaced the gloom on his countenance.

"Old chap," he said, "at infrequent intervals you are a great comfort to me. We will respond to London's call—but—er—it won't be the same as camping out, you know."

"It will not!" I replied fervently. B. F.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unrecd.

"Friend India"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The statement recently published in Marc T. Greene's article entitled "Friend India," to the effect that the British community in India is utterly indifferent to the condition of the natives of the country called India, I feel, for investigation by the Monitor before publication.

I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Greene's impression on this point is entirely opposed to facts which are easily to be ascertained by anyone taking the time and trouble to do so, or by referring to those who know the conditions obtaining in India.

If your correspondent had examined the conditions of natives coming in daily contact with Europeans on the railways, factories, tea gardens, mills, schools, medical missions, local boards, municipalities, etc., in fact wherever the European has the power to improve the lot of the Indian—the statement that Europeans generally regard natives as of very little consequence could never have been made.

I will not labor the question which is one of fact, but will content myself with making a statement, flatly opposed to Mr. Greene's claim, that long residence in India and acquaintance with conditions ruling among Indians render my statement at least equally worthy of investigation.

SIR HUBERT CARR.

London, Eng.

Prohibition and Good Sportsmanship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a news article published in the Monitor on August 8 about prohibition and good sportsmanship, reference is made to a story by Miss Zona Gale in the Woman's Journal and the statement is made that she expresses surprise that most of the proponents of so-called "personal liberty" accord strict attention to traffic signals.

I wonder if Miss Gale realizes what an apt example she has used to illustrate her point? The moment a traffic policeman leaves his post traffic is tangled, and the pedestrian has to scamper like a hunted rabbit. It is indeed a good example of "personal liberty."

Allerton, Mass. CHARLES W. MORRELL.